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Poetry.

THE RIVER.

BY N. L. DOUGHERTY.

There's a mystic flowing river—
Flowing ever, ever, ever—
Silent and shallow-hearted river,
Flowing through eternity.
Deep it is by fect uncumbered
Deep and dark, the river Slumber,
Deep and shadowed river Slumber,
Rolling through eternity.
Roaring, sobbing, weary river,
Pulsing, throbbing on forever.

Hither speeds the desert Real;
Thither floats the bright Ideal;
Twixt the Real and Ideal
Flows the human living river by.
And the vertical air banks are clouded
By a misty mantle shrouded,
Wedding mists and vapors crowded,
Shut the view from mortal eye.
So, in dreams we cross the river,
Pulsing, throbbing on forever.

In the night tide, over yonder,
Often does my spirit wander,
Sail across the river yonder,
By the dark-eyed maiden's breath—
Dark-eyed, dream-browed, lovely daughter
Of the wizard of the water—
Spectral wizard of the water—
Whom the mortals nickname Death,
Sobbing across the sobbing river—
Pulsing, throbbing on forever.

Arm in arm with sweet dreams walking,
With the loved and lost ones talking—
Here and there the spectre stalking
Of some weak and mortal thought,
Present, past and future blending
In a present ever ending,
With indying passions blending
Is the ruptured spirit fraught,
Cross the sobbing, weary river,
Pulsing, throbbing on forever.

Some day I shall cross the river,
In a boat returning never,
Sail into the glad forever
By the spectral wizard's breath;
Mortal thirst at last forsaken,
Mortal fetters shaking,
Free from life-trees ever shaking,
In a dream that knows no waking,
Guided by the angel, Death,
Cross the angel-haunted river,
Morning, chanting on forever.
Avondale, Wash. Ter.

FREEDOM.

BY ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

O thou so fair in summers gone,
While yet thy fresh and virgin soul
In scorn of the enslaved Parthenon,
The glittering capitol;

So fair in southern sunshine bathed,
But scarred of such majestic mien
As here with forehead raised we watched
In loneliness ever grown;

For those—when Athens reign'd and Rome,
Thy countenance eyes were clouded with pain
To mark in many a freeman's home
The slave, the scourge, the chain;

O follower of the Vision still
In concert to the distant gleam,
Flower or blind fool or soul of truthless will
Beg for thy golden dream,

Who, like great Nature, wouldst not mar
By changes all too fierce and fast
This work of our Human Star,
The heritage of the past:

O mourner of the party cry,
That wanders from the public good,
Thou—when the nations roar on high
Their shell smear'd with blood,

And when they roll their idol down—
Of saner Worship sanely proud;
Thou brother of the lawless crowd,
As of the lawless crown;

How long thy ever growing mind
Hath shiver'd the blast and strewn the wave,
Though some of late would raise a wind
To sing thee to thy grave;

Yet hoist against all forms of power—
Unfurnish'd brows, tempestuous tongues,
Expecting all things in an hour—
Brazen mouths and iron lungs!

Our Story Teller.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

THE DEATH SECRET;

A Story of a Conspiracy.

BY ERNEST WARREN,

Author of "Cats' Eyes," "Another Man's Wife," "The Dreamwood," a Railway Mystery," "Her Highness," "Court and Camp," "Throne and Scaffold," "Lady Catesby's Knowable," "A Boy and a Girl," "St. Roswald's Cave," "Misunderstood," etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

AT THE BAL MASQUE.

The electric light sparkling from a thousand burners made the scene as bright as day. The orchestra playing the liveliest dance music of Offenbach and Strauss filled the heated air with merry melody. The masquers in their gay dress, as they passed to and fro, lent color and motion to a spectacle of surpassing brilliancy, and the voices of the revellers echoed in frolicsome laughter through the beautiful corridors and adown the marvellous staircase of the Grand Opera of Paris.

There was bustle and excitement, the rustle of silk and the clink of glasses. The dancers twirled in the mazy waltz and flashing eyes interchanged responsive glances as in a medley of satin and laces, broadcloth and linen, crowd swept by crowd and couples intertwined spun to the music's rhythm across the flower-festooned stage.

Alone, attired in plain evening dress, Arthur Allingham, a stolid Briton, lounged from group to group with the languid, bored air of the man who has seen everything and is independent of all.

About 35 years of age, or from that to 40, handsome, with a cold, impassive face, which might have been chiselled in marble, a heavy mustache and hair slightly tinged with gray, he bent his steps now here, now there, with the bitter air of one who desires to kill time.

He smiled mechanically at the badinage which flowed from the lips of those fairer than he. He replied in faultless French to the salutations and remarks more or less complimentary with which he was greeted from time to time, but every now and then he looked at his watch and yawned wearily.

It needed something more than the frolic of a bal masque to rouse him to any thing approaching enthusiasm.

"By Jove, that's a pretty figure!" he murmured to himself, as a lady without an escort passed him hurriedly. "And a pretty face," he added, as partly turning her head, she glanced momentarily at him across her shoulder.

As she did so, from a large bunch of fragrant clematis she wore in the corsage of her dress, there fell a single spray.

"Is this a challenge, I wonder?" he muttered, and stooping, he raised the flowers and placed them in the button-hole of his coat. He engaged to follow the fair unknown, but she was already lost among the multitude, but pursuing the direction she had taken, he reached the edge of the crowd clustered around the dancers, and still following the delusive fluttering of a skirt he came to the comparatively deserted space beneath the boxes.

Of the fair beauty he saw nothing; but several men, some in evening dress but more in various disguises, eyed him narrowly as he passed, and presently one or two stepped forward stumbled against him as if by accident.

"Pardon, monsieur," said he bowing.

Allingham returned the salutation stiffly, English fashion.

"Is the Prince here?" asked the Frenchman.

"How the deuce should I know?" retorted Allingham, impatiently.

"Ah! you have not the countersign. I thought as much. You are a spy. Yes, a spy, monsieur," and the Frenchman, though he spoke low, seemed to hiss the words into his face. "You wear our badge, but you are not of us. You know the punishment in case of spies is—death!"

"If this is a masquerade jest, it is in very poor taste," said Arthur Allingham, coolly. "If you really think me a spy, it is false. Out of the way," and laying a sinewy hand upon the Frenchman's collar he pushed him contemptuously aside.

The next instant there was a crowd around them.

"Let him go," said a stern voice. "We shall attract observation."

"You can go," whispered another in his ear; "but remember, you are a marked man."

"Go!" cried the Englishman. "I should like to see any half-dozen of you who could keep me! Your rubbish about the Prince and the countersign is all Greek to me; but as for going or remaining, I shall do as best pleases me. I take it I have the same right here as any of you."

There was a low, ominous murmur from the men around him.

Just at that moment, as he stood erect and defiant, one from the crowd pushed and elbowed his way to him.

"Allingham!" he exclaimed, "I cannot be mistaken. My old friend, Arthur Allingham, is it not? Surely you have not forgotten your college chum, Oscar Blake?"

"Blake? So it is. My dear fellow, I'm delighted to see you!" and he shook him by the hand. "Surely, though, you are not one of this gang of lunatics who want to put a knife into me because I don't know some confounded countersign?"

"Oh, it is nothing—nothing—a mere misunderstanding, which I will at once set right;" and turning he spoke a few words in a foreign tongue to those who still hung about the Englishman with such good effect that they slowly though sullenly dispersed. "There! Now you are rid of them, and we can talk freely."

"I do not understand it; it is all a mystery. Rather a queer experience, unless the fellows were joking."

"There was no joking about it," replied Oscar Blake, seriously. "It was *this* which did the mischief," and he flipped the spray of clematis in Allingham's button hole.

"You wear a similar flower yourself."

"Precisely; but for a purpose. Come, Allingham, we are old friends, and I can tell this much, but you must not question me further. The clematis is the badge for to-night of a certain secret society to which I belong; you, wearing that badge, but not being of us, came into our midst when we are holding a meeting."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Allingham. "A secret society with flowers in the buttonholes of its members, meeting in the Grand Opera house on the night of a masquerade. What is it? A secret society for the cultivation of the clematis, or a secret society for bewitching the opposite sex?"

"Our society is political. I can tell you no more."

"Political! What, Oscar, my old friend, do you threaten tyrants and shake dynasties to the accompaniment of one of Strauss's waltzes, played by the finest orchestra in Paris?"

"You do not think this a likely place for a political meeting?"

"No. The last in the world."

"That is why it was selected. The police watch us continually; we dare not assemble at each other's houses, but—what would you? Conspirators may dance as well as other folks. Though we die to-morrow, we may be merry to-day. Do you understand?"

"If you are really in earnest, Oscar, I am grieved to find you, old friend, numbering yourself among the seditious few who aim at accomplishing a visionary future of freedom by a bloody present of revolution."

"To those who are with us heart and soul the future is everything, the present nothing."

"It may cost you your life."

"It *will* cost me my life. The day when I shall go to a glorious death is appointed, the very hour when I shall die a martyred hero to the cause is fixed."

Allingham, startled, looked his friend steadily in the face.

"Are you mad?" said he. "Drunk? Or is this some elaborate joke which is being played for my benefit? Come, Oscar, come; I do not care for such sorry jesting. Come with me to my hotel. Over a glass of wine and a cigar let us talk of the good old times that are past, the better old times that are to come, now that you and I have met again after so many long years of separation."

"I will go with you to your hotel. I have much to say, and, Arthur, old fellow, by the remembrance of those old college days when we were like brothers together, I have a favor to ask of you."

"Money?" said Allingham, putting his hand into his pocket.

"No, no, no," replied the other, smiling. "It is less than gold—yet more. It is a favor which none but the closest friend can grant. It is a service which I would not dare ask, even of you, were it not that I stand upon the brink of the grave."

"For Heaven's sake, explain."

"I will, but not here. Come, let us go to your hotel."

Arm in arm the two friends quitted the opera house, with the merry music and the light laughter of the revelers ringing in their ears.

"It is not far," said Oscar Blake. "Let us walk."

The night was well advanced, the morning was at hand, and Arthur Allingham, turning his head, saw in the faint grey light of coming dawn the figure of a man who appeared to be stealthily tracking their footsteps.

"We are followed!" cried he. "Let us wait for the fellow and demand his business."

"Have no fear," laughed his companion. "It is I who am dogged, not you. The conspirators have little confidence in each other when the lives of *all* are in the keeping of one."

"I wish you would not talk in gloomy riddles, Oscar."

"I will speak more plainly, old friend, before I leave you. Though I warn you not to question me on matters affecting others besides myself."

Then they arrived at the hotel, and Allingham entered, followed by Oscar Blake.

"My shadow will have cold work waiting an hour in the street," said Blake, pointing to the man who had followed them from the masquerade.

CHAPTER II.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Arthur, old fellow," said Oscar, as he deftly rolled a cigarette between his lissome fingers, "there is nothing more sacred than a promise to the dead. I am as surely a dead man as if I were lying beneath a ton of marble in Pere la Chaise, and it is as a dead man I ask you to promise that what I say to you to-night shall be an inviolable secret between us."

"You are pretty light-hearted for a corpse," laughed his friend.

"There is no sorrow in the death of those who die for freedom's cause," answered Blake, seriously. But you have not promised. I do not ask an oath from you, for I know your word will bind you. Promise me, then, by our old friendship, that whether you answer yes or no the favor I am about to ask, that not one word shall pass your lips respecting our conversation. Promise me this, and I will tell you all that concerns myself, though I must perforce remain silent respecting all that affects others. Promise me, Arthur!" and leaning forward, with eager, imploring eyes, he caught his friend by the hand. "Mine is a voice from the grave, the dead imploring a last service of the living—promise!"

"I promise," said Arthur Allingham.

Oscar Blake drew a deep breath of relief, and then pouring out a glass of wine, leisurely sipped it with the enjoyment of connoisseur.

"The name of the secret society to which I belong, its members, even the grand objects which it has in view, I cannot tell you; let it suffice that we are the foes of tyranny and despotism, the lovers of freedom and the equality of man. In their holy cause we are prepared to risk everything—fortune, liberty and life itself."

"You are pursuing a chimera."

"I will not argue with you, friend. Neither would convince the other. In the sacred cause of freedom, before this month has passed away, a blow will be struck which will paralyze the continent—the world. Successful or unsuccessful, it will prove to those who oppose us that we are in earnest, that we are no handful of out-at-elbow plotters, no hole and corner society of needy patriots, but a strong band of resolute men, bent at all hazards on accomplishing our purpose."

"What blow is this of which you speak? Where will it be struck? How and by whom?"

"No, no, Arthur; you must yourself see it is impossible for me to answer your questions. In a short time, perhaps only a few days, you, in common with the whole world will know all. Who will strike the blow, you ask—that you shall learn at once. This hand now holding a glass of your very excellent wine is the one appointed for the task. See, it does not tremble, though the certain and immediate penalty is death. There is no escape. Like a general who falls in the moment of victory, I strike for freedom and I die. It was necessary that one should perish for the good of millions. We drew lots—it fell to me to make the sacrifice of life to the cause. I am content; nay, more—I am happy—wholly, entirely happy, if you will; but assume the mission I ask to the one being who binds me by ties of love to this world of iniquity and oppression."

"No, Oscar, this is too terrible! You must not sacrifice yourself to this foolish dream. You, a man of scarcely more than middle age, in the prime of life, clever, rich, to perish for an idea! It is absurd. Give up this mad, this wicked plotting! You shall not die! Live—live, Oscar, my old friend, and leave the conspirators to find another victim!"

"Would it be better to die a martyred hero, striking a blow in freedom's cause, or as a renegade, a traitor and a coward, by the vengeance of the society whose oath I had betrayed? I thank you for your kind friendship, Arthur, but do you remember the man who dogged our footsteps from the masked ball? He is now waiting in the street below. I am watched as strictly as the condemned felon in his cell, and a moment's wavering on my part would seal my doom. I should as surely die by the hands of my friends, did I falter, as I shall shall in the work of that glorious and righteous cause to which I am sworn, body and soul."

"Oscar, you had no business to make me promise not to reveal what you should tell me. You are about by your own confession to commit a deliberate suicide. I hold myself absolved before Heaven in breaking the vow I made at your entreaty. I *will* save you, despite yourself."

"And how will you do it?" smiled Oscar, lighting a fresh cigarette. "If you yourself attempt to follow me, to discover more than I have told you, you will pay the penalty with your life; for even *I* should be powerless to save you. You saw enough to night to convince you you were amongst desperate men. If you give information to the authorities, what can you tell them? That a blow is to be struck in Freedom's cause, you know not where, you know not when, you know not by whom; for to you, and you alone, Arthur, is my true name of Oscar Blake known. No, no; for you can do nothing—nothing. Our plans are too well known, and I have told you no more than was sufficient to convince you of the urgency of the request I have to make, the importance of the favor I have to ask."

"And that is—?"

"Look at this portrait."

As he spoke, Oscar Blake took from his breast a morocco case, which he opened and laid before Allingham, disclosing a miniature painting of exquisite finish, representing a girl of such exceptional beauty that even the stolid, unemotional Englishman could not restrain an exclamation of pleasure and admiration.

"It is beautiful—beautiful, indeed!" he cried. "Who is she?"

"One who is very, very dear to me."

"Your wife?"

"My daughter."

"And with so fair a girl as this to call you father, with such a tie to bind you to the world, you yet rush upon a sudden death? Oh, Oscar, think! Think again! Let this lovely face plead with me. Perchance there is another who has yet a stronger claim upon your life and love—her mother? does she know?"

Oscar's face clouded, and an expression of malignant hate for an instant marred the handsome placidity of his features.

"Her mother is dead—dead—killed by the tyrants, the oppressors of the people, murdered in the fulness of her youth and beauty for daring to raise her voice against the iniquities of prince and rulers. Ah, Viola, my darling, my darling! I strike in the cause for which you suffered, and welcome death which will restore you to me! I see you—I see you now, with outstretched arms, waiting for me in the realms above. I see the smile of sweet approval on your angel face; I hear your soft, low voice in murmuring tenderness, which whispers, 'Well done, my own! well done!' I come, Viola, I come! Yet but a little while, and I too by your side will wear the martyr's crown!"

He had risen at the commencement of his speech, and as he continued his rhapsody in excited tones, his eyes sparkled, his heart heaved, and his voice rang like a trumpet through the room.

For several moments a dead silence followed this outburst. Then it was Arthur Allingham who spoke.

"Then she—your wife—was also a member of this secret society?"

"It was she who taught me to love freedom and hate oppression; it was she who made my allegiance to the cause the price of her love. She was the leader of all. She was the Goddess of Liberty. Freed prisoners wept as they knelt to kiss the helm of her garment; young men went gladly to their death, her name upon their lips, women reverenced her and those who sat upon thrones hated and feared her. Hers was a name to conjure by; at her bidding thousands would have risen in arms against the tyrants of the world—and this was the reason they wrenched her from my side and slew her—condemning her to a cruel, lingering death in the Siberian mines."

"And your daughter?" asked Allingham, looking again at the miniature, which he continued to hold in his hand, "is she, too, doomed to a life of sedition, scheming and plotting, a goddess in the eyes of a handful of swarthy malcontents, a culprit, a criminal in the eyes of the world? Surely, Oscar, you have never condemned one so young, so beautiful, to an existence such as her mother's and with but one possible ending to it!"

"Heaven pardon me! In that one thing I have been a traitor to the cause. I could not, could not do it. My life was theirs freely, to do with as they willed; but not my child's—no, no—not my child's!"

"Thank God!" sighed Allingham.

"She was so young, so fair, when Viola was lost me, that I could not mar the early years of so tender a flower by bringing her to live with me in an atmosphere of conspiracy and revolution. I meant when she arrived at the age of twenty to tell her the story of her mother's life and death, to reveal to her the aspirations cherished by the secret society of which I was a notable member, to narrate to her the oppression of the many by the despotism of the few, and then—then I would have left her to make her own election, whether to pass her existence in the peaceful seclusion of the country home I had provided for her, marry, bear children, and be as other women—"

"With such a face, she could never be as other women," interrupted Allingham.

"Or whether," continued the other, not heeding the interruption, "she would devote herself, heart and soul, to the great work in which her mother perished, whether abandoning all the trivial pleasures and silly gewgaws of girlhood, she would give her thoughts, her hopes, her energy, her fortune (for she has money), to the highest, the noblest mission permitted humanity on earth."

"And she is not yet twenty?"

"Little more than eighteen; and I die before the task I set myself can be accomplished."

"But surely you do not ask *me* to inculcate doctrines of which you know I thoroughly disapprove?"

"No, no, no! Two victims in a family of three are sufficient. She must be spared. I cannot offer up my darling on the altar of Liberty—I cannot—I will not. It is for this reason they have suspected me, for this reason my honesty of purpose has been doubted, for this reason I have now been entrusted with the glorious work which brings with its accomplishment a martyr's crown. Keep her from them. Keep from her the knowledge of my companionship with those who wear the clematis; guard her faithfully and well; protect her fortune, that it fall not into the hands of those I leave behind. This is the favor I demand of you by our old friendship, by your manhood and by your honor. Do you—can you—refuse me?"

"I accept the charge," answered Allingham, solemnly. "And as I stand before Heaven I will be faithful to the trust."

The two men grasped each the other's hands with silent fervor.

"Is it not enough," cried Oscar, in a tone of anguish, "that my Viola's life was given to the cause, that I go willingly to the sacrifice? They would have my Madeline as well. They need her fortune, too, but more herself. She is her mother's daughter, and did she join us her name would bring new fire to the cause, would rouse flagging energy and enlist new recruits. I know this, and yet I cannot bid her lay down her young life in Freedom's name."

"Nor shall she do so, Oscar, Madeline's future shall be my care."

"Listen. 'Tis day light, and I must be gone. I have hidden my child where none can find her. You alone shall be possessed of the secret. She is in an English village, well cared for, well loved. She knows naught yet of her parentage. She is even ignorant of the proud name her mother bore, a name which once rang like the toesin through Italy, calling men by thousands to fight for freedom. She little dreams her father is a conspirator, an outlaw. She knows not whence the money comes which gives her every comfort, every luxury; but this she does know, the story of her life, the whereabouts of her fortune and other secrets of such interests and value I hardly dare to speak of them, can be revealed to her only at a certain place of which she has cognizance, and to which she will guide the person authorized by me, he being also furnished with a pass word of which Madeline is ignorant. Do you follow me?"

"Yes. The secrets you refer to need knowledge of two things for their disclosure. First, a place, known only to your daughter, and next a word which you propose to confide to me."

"Precisely. We conspirators," and Oscar smiled, "take many precautions."

"And the word is——?"

"That you will learn after my death. When the blow is struck of which I told you—do not doubt that you will hear of it—it will echo to every corner of the globe—then you will know that I am no more. Within twenty-four hours a trusty hand will convey to you all the information necessary for you to redeem the promise you have made me. To your charge I commit my child. Heaven so deal with you as you with her."

"Amen!" said Arthur Allingham, fervently.

"And now, Arthur, I leave you. See, the sun has risen above the housetops; another day has begun. Farewell."

"At least let me accompany you."

"To the street door—no further."

The hotel porter held open the hall door, and the two men passed out into the street. Oscar looked up and down. It seems the man they have set to dog my footsteps has wearied of his task. Farewell, Arthur; I trust you, for I know you will be faithful. It is you, and you alone who possesses my secret. Farewell for ever!"

Without waiting for a reply, anxious perhaps to escape it, Oscar Blake strode rapidly along the sidewalk, and as he started, a man without, hidden by some projecting architectural device, emerged from his concealment and quickly followed. A thick-set, swarthy man, with sparkling black eyes, and short, brown beard.

CHAPTER III.

"IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE."

Day succeeded day, and Arthur Allingham remained in Paris with the guilty knowledge of some intended revolutionary outbreak weighing heavily on his mind. A blow was to be struck in Freedom's cause. That was all he knew, and as a man in the dark apprehends danger from every side, so did this stolid, middle-aged Englishman, and it was never without a nervous dread that he took up a newspaper, or listened to the gossip of politicians at the boulevard cafes.

At last it came, and in less than a week from the night of the masked ball at the Grand opera house. The blow was struck. It was one of those wild, mad schemes involving the destruction of life and property by which on more than one occasion, the wildest and maddest spirits of the revolutionary party have sought to show their hatred of some loathsome government of terror.

No matter to this story when the blow was struck. Its purpose, if it had a purpose, failed, as it deserved to fail; but many lives were lost, mostly those of innocent passers-by, much valuable property was destroyed, a cloud of smoke hung above the city, and red-tongued flames licked the marble walls of a royal palace. The ready soldiers charged the gathering mob; and women and children lay stretched in the agonies of death upon the streets.

Arrests were made, and prisons were filled with persons suspected to have been concerned in the plot. The telegraph flashed the news to every corner of the world. The newspapers brought out edition after edition with newer and later details; but, search as he would, Allingham found no such name as that of Oscar Blake amongst the killed, the maimed or the imprisoned.

Blake had expressly told him he was known amongst his fellow conspirators by another name; but still Allingham devoured every line which the electric wire conveyed, in the hope that some chance sign might identify his former college friend, the man from whom under such peculiar circumstances, he had accepted so important a trust.

He searched the records in vain.

Oscar Blake was doubtless amongst the nameless dead, hurled to destruction amidst the victims of the outrage wrought in the name of Liberty.

Allingham had not long to wait for the fulfillment of his dead's friend's promise. Within twenty-four hours from the time that Paris first stood agape and horror-struck at the monstrous crime which had been committed in a sister country, a man dressed in the uniform of a commissionaire, left at the office of the hotel a small parcel addressed to the Englishman.

With eager fingers Arthur Allingham unfastened the carefully secured package. It contained the miniature of the beautiful girl whom the cause of Freedom had orphaned, and a short letter, enclosing another, sealed and directed to "Miss Madeline Lester, The Grange, Birchcroft, England."

The lines intended for Allingham's eyes were as follows:

"This is a voice from the grave. Remember your promise to the dead. Deliver the enclosure and go whither she will conduct you. The word is 'Venezia.' Pray for the soul of your friend,

O. B."

Arthur Allingham raised the portrait reverently to his lips.

"Then," he murmured, "thus do I dedicate my life to her service, thus do I renew my vow to the dead. Madeline, henceforth I live for *you*."

There was nothing to detain Allingham longer in Paris. A few minutes sufficed to complete his traveling preparations, and the evening of the day on which the sealed packet had reached his hands, saw him at the railway station, bound for England.

As he waited with more or less patience the opening of the doors from the *salle d'attente* to the platform, with the curiosity of an old voyager, he looked around at those who were about to be his fellow-passengers by the night mail, to see if there were any amongst them with whom he could claim acquaintance.

No. They were all strangers. And yet there was one, a sturdy, thick set man, seated by the door whose face with its brown beard and coal black eyes seemed strangely familiar to him.

Where had he seen him before?

He looked at him attentively, whereupon the man fidgeted and drew the collar of his coat high up so as to partially conceal his face.

As he did this Allingham recognized him.

He was the man who on the night of the masked ball dogged Oscar Blake to the hotel, the man who waited standing in the street below during the long hours extending through dawn to day light while the two Englishmen held their conversation. The man whom Blake laughingly referred to as his shadow.

Allingham stepped quickly forward, acting on the impulse of the moment, to ask the man concerning the fate of Oscar, and never thinking of the risk he ran by so doing, but at that moment the waiting room door opened and in the pushing crowd of passengers he lost sight of him, and though he twice walked up and down the length of the train, he was unable to discover him.

The night express started on its journey to Calais.

Tearing, rumbling, panting and roaring it sped upon its way, and in one corner of a first class compartment which by liberal feeing he had secured to himself, sat Arthur Allingham, bound for England in fulfillment of his promise to Oscar Blake.

When the train came to stand still without the walls of Calais, and the officials went their rounds collecting tickets, there suddenly arose a turmoil, a bustle and confusion with babbling voices and gesticulating arms.

An Englishman traveling alone in a first class compartment has been foully murdered.

He lay upon the floor of the carriage, the cushion of which was dyed with blood. A long, keen, slender dagger lay by him, to the handle of which was attached a strip of paper, and on this were inscribed the words, "In freedom's cause."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Choosing a Husband.

Home Journal.

A girl, if she can not always choose, can always refuse; and generally her difficulty is this—it is evident that this man is making love to me. I do not love him, but I think I might do so if I chose; shall I choose or shall I forbear? It is here that the power of choice comes in; and it is here that the voice of prudence must be heard, if it is to be heard at all. In such circumstances a girl will act wisely if she pays considerable attention to the general opinion that is held of the gentleman in question by his professional brethren or his business acquaintance. It is, in short, not the man who is agreeable among women, but the man who is well liked by his own sex, who is the man to choose as a husband.

There are certain persons, however, of the opposite sex who are almost as good judges of a man's disposition as those of his own, and they are his sisters. A girl can always tell how a man stands with his sisters; if they are really fond of him, she may feel almost sure that he will make a good husband. A mother, of course, always speaks well of her son; it is not what she says of him, but his behavior to her, that is to be looked to. And the lady may feel certain of this point, that as a man now treats his mother and sister, so he will treat her six months after marriage. All this may seem very cold blooded, very far removed from the tender feeling which the courtship induces. But, after all, a girl has a choice to make a choice upon which the whole happiness of her life will depend; and there is always a time, whether she notices it or not, before she parts with the control of her heart, at which she ought to listen to her judgment.

The Hunter Hunted—A Wildwood Bout.

Portland Oregonian.

Friday morning an Indian killed a large cougar near Point Defiance. He found the animal lying on a sandbar in wait for deer, and at the first shot it jumped a distance of 13 steps, about 40 feet. He shot it four times before he killed it. Its pelt was brought to Tacoma and sold and the Indian spent the day in proudly exhibiting the scalp around the city. He describes the animal as being about two feet high and six or seven feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, and says it was not full grown, either.

She Had Him.

Dr. Boynton recently related that, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, he said: "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no!" replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!" The doctor confessed she had the advantage of him there.

The training school for nurses on Blackwell's Island, New York, held its eighth annual commencement November 13. There were nineteen graduates.

Humor.

How Gus Kept Up His End.

After a pause, Gus thought it was about time to put in his oar, and gave us the following:

"Gentlemen, I ain't much on game; fact is, never shot a gun in my life, but I have had some rather queer experiences on the lakes, and don't mind telling you about a curious thing that happened to the Mohican, a little schooner that I was mate of in '42. Chicago wa'nt much of a place then, and we had brought up some dry goods and groceries from Buffalo, and took back 36 barrels of pork, all that had been packed there that season. We had fair weather until we got round to lake Huron, when there came up the biggest blow we had struck that season. It came pretty near knocking the sticks out of her, and the pork got loose in the hold and rolled around considerably, but she weathered it and before we struck St. Clair flats it was all smooth sailing again, and we reached Buffalo all right; but when we tied up at the wharf and opened the hatches I'll be blowed if she didn't go to the bottom of the creek that quick that we hardly had time to jump for the wharf.

"We got a diver next day to go down and see what the matter was, and I don't know as you will believe me, but it is a fact, there wasn't a barrel of that pork to be found, and there was a hole in her bottom that you could have driven a horse and wagon through. I don't know as we would have ever known how it all happened if it had not been for the steamboat George Washington picking up the pork, which they found floating around in Lake Huron, and then we knew that when we were rolling and pitching in the gale the pork got loose and broke through the bottom, and the only thing that kept us afloat was the air in the hole, and as soon as we raised the hatches and let the air out, why of course she went down. I tell you, gentlemen, it was a mighty lucky thing we did not do it before we got into Buffalo creek." And the crowd thought so, too.

He Apologized.

A New York broker who passed a night at a village tavern in Ohio a fortnight since was informed that there was to be a wedding in the house during the evening, and was warmly invited to witness the ceremony. When it came off, however, he was left unnotified, but in a few minutes the bride's father beckoned him aside and said:

"I desire to apologize for my seeming rudeness. When you were invited up stairs it was supposed that you were a lumber dealer from Chicago. When I found that you were a broker from New York it changed my plans."

"How?"

"Well, it's the fashion here to give the bride railroad shares. I got hold of $10,000 in Ohio Central stock for the occasion."

"Well?"

"Well, it's passing all around the room for 100 cents on the dollar, and I didn't want you up there to offer to supply it by the car-load for 2½."

The apology was accepted.—*Wall Street News.*

He Cornered Her.

Kentucky State Journal.

"Johnny, take the broom and go out and sweep the leaves off the pavement."

"Doggone the leaves! What makes 'em fall so fast?"

"The good Lord causes them to fall each year to remind us that the end of our season of life is ever close at hand, and that we, too, must soon fall."

"Well, when they come out agin in the spring, what is that to remind us of?"

"That is to remind us that if we are good we, like them, will bud out new and bright in paradise."

"Yes, but them leaves don't bud out in paradise; they're jist on the same old trees on our pavement. Accordin' to that we ought to bud out again down here where we fall off at."

"Hurry on out. Don't stand there and talk so much."

"Yes, that's a good way to get out of it."

Pride in One's Wife.

"Yes," said old Farmer Jones to a traveler who was stopping with him over night, "I've got as good a wife as any man in these parts, if I do say it."

"I am not married myself," returned the traveler, "but nevertheless I can appreciate the pride which a husband might take in a good wife."

"Why, stranger," went on the old farmer earnestly, "I've known that woman to git up at 4 o'clock in the mornin', milk sixteen cows, and git breakfast for twenty men, an' have the hull thing done afore sunrise."

"You don't say so," exclaimed the stranger.

"Yes, sir, and not oncet only, but week in an' week out, an' you kin see as well as I kin that she ain't a strong woman nuther."

What a Cow!

The following is vouched for by a brother editor, and notwithstanding his general reputation for veracity is, without doubt, true. An elderly and well-known gentleman of Boston, who, while he likes to sit at the convivsal board, will not touch anything spirituous, devoting all his attention to the lacteal fluid, was invited out a few nights ago by a party of choice spirits. A huge milk punch had, however, been prepared for him, and when he was asked what beverage he would prefer, his reply was as usual: "Well, I guess I'll take a little milk." The punch was brought, and all eyes were turned toward him to note the effect. Raising the glass, he took a sip, and then another; at the third, however, he drained the tumbler, smacked his lips, and looking lovingly at the glass, observed: "Great Cæsar! what a cow!"—*Boston Post.*

At the Matinee.

Girl in Blue—"There's young Mr. Dudersone over there; don't you think he is just *splendid?*"

Girl in Red—"Splendid, that pan of mush! Why he took me buggy riding last week and tried to kiss me."

G. I. B.—"Well?"

G. I. R.—"Well, he put his arm around me and—and, of course, I told him just to behave himself."

G. I. B.—"Well?"

G. I. R.—"Well—he *behaved himself.*"

Both—"*Ugh!*"

At the Skating Rink.

He (solemnly)—"You had a very narrow escape last night, Miss Julia."

She—"Mercy, what do you mean?"

He—"Well, you see, I had a dream about you. I thought I was just about to kiss you when the Chinaman rapped at the door and I woke up."

She (after a pause)—"The Chinese must go."

[Only the intimate friends of the families invited.]

Equal to the Occasion.

Seeress—My dear lady, your husban' will not be a lawyer, nor a merchant, but—ah, I have it! A minister will marry my charming young lady.

Lady—Indeed! But I am engaged to a physician.

Seeress—Very true, and you will marry the noble gentleman too, but a minister will marry you. This is, you understand, perform the ceremony, etc.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FUN OF CITY LIFE.

Fun for the Boys, but Not for the Young Man Who Has Rooms Under Them.

In a second story window of an up town residence, fronting on a cross street, a dignified young man sat reading one warm Sunday morning not long ago. The rising sun was preparing to ride high in the heavens, and people were going to church. The smoke of a cigar curled upward from the young man's lips, and he leaned idly from his window, watching the people passing along the sidewalk below him. A stately citizen, clad in conscious virtue, a white waistcoat, and some other garments, came walking along. When the citizen arrived at a point directly under the window where the young man sat, he suddenly clapped his hand to his ear, stopped short and looked up at the young man. The latter looked calmly down and the citizen moved on.

A thin gentleman passed a moment afterward, twigling a cane as he passed along. Below the window he, too, stopped, rubbed his nose violently, and looked up. The young man again looked down calmly, but with a little surprise on his features. The thin gentleman looked at him suspiciously and moved on, and an angular person of the female sex soon followed. She, too, abruptly stopped, fanned her left ear with her hand, and looked up. The young man blushed and half retired into the room.

"Wretch!" hissed the angular female, and passed on.

The young man looked at himself in the mirror, but saw nothing in his appearance which should impede traffic in the street below. He returned to the window just in time to find a fat woman shaking her fist at him and hear her threaten to call the police. The driver of a cab sawed at the bits to keep his horse from starting on a run when it reached a point opposite the window, and an aged newsman dropped his stock, put his hand to his eyes, and danced up and down with rage.

The horror-stricken young man closed the window, drew the curtain, and wondered if he or the populace were going mad, while in the room directly over his head two boys hugged two pea-shooters to their breasts and voted that they were having more fun than one could shake a stick at.—*New York Times.*

SEALSKIN SACQUES.

"I sigh fur you," said the young woman, as she gazed longingly at a sealskin sacque in a shop window.

No man likes to receive the sack from his best girl, unless it be of sealskin and properly filled.

John Moody, of Montpelier, referred to Susan Smith as "that gander-shanked Smith gal," and Susan got right up and secured $300 damages to buy her a sealskin sacque.

It is one of the peculiarities of the gentler sex that no matter how warm the day in winter they don't feel at all uncomfortable with a sealskin sacque on, nor a chilly day during the summer do they experience anything but comfort in a light muslin dress. It is hard for a man to understand this, but it's true, nevertheless.

Now the sweet little wife in an innocent way,
Asks her hubby for a big greenback,
And she knows no rest, nor night—nor day,
Till she's purchased a sealskin sacque.
—*Chicago Sun.*

Lay away the Mother Hubbard,
It will no longer grace my back,
For the winter time is coming,
When I'll wear a sealskin sacque.
—*Washington Hatchet.*

Trust a Small Girl for Letting a Cat Out.

Rockland Courier Gazette.

The other day a Rockland household was made proud and happy by the introduction of a cabinet organ. The mother could play a little, and as there was a "popular collection of music" included in the purchase she lost no time in getting every note and stop into practice. The organ groaned and wheezed and complained with the most astonishing of music, night and day, day and night, for a week. Then one morning there was a knock at the door, and a little girl from the next house shrilly said:

"Please, marm, mother wants to know if you won't lend her your music book?"

This was a surprising request, inasmuch as the woman next door was known to be organless. After gasping once or twice the amateur organist asked:

"What does she want of it?"

The child hadn't been loaded for this question, so she straightforwardly replied:

"I don't know, 'm sure, only I heard mother tell father that if she had hold of the book for a day or two mebbe somebody could get a rest."

The woman softly shut the door in the little girl's face and went and carefully locked the cabinet organ with a brass key.

No Meat on Friday.

When Judge Austin was on his Eastern trip with Commander Kountz, he met Department Commander Linnehan, of New Hampshire. Mr. Linnehan is a jovial good-hearted son of the Emerald Isle and a Roman Catholic. On one occasion when the judge and Mr. Linnehan were having a pleasant chat, the latter told the following story: "Directly after the election, the Democrats of one of the small wards in Concord concluded to have a barbecue in honor of the victory. One of the organizers of the plan met a friend of his, an Irishman, one morning, and said to him:

"Pat, you are coming to our barbecue tomorrow?"

"Phat the divil is that?" asked Pat.

"Why, you know Grover Cleveland is elected, and we are going to celebrate it by giving a barbecue."

"Yes," said Pat, "I know Cleveland is elected, but phat's the barbecue?"

"A barbecue is where we roast an ox whole."

"Yis, men, but why do you have it tomorrow?"

"No particular reason. We thought that it would be as good a time as any."

"But to-morrow is Friday."

"What difference does that make?"

"Just this difference, men, that the bift of the Dimocracy of this section don't ate mate on Friday."

Five Setters.

A farmer was sawing wood, when it occurred to

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Office Holders—Views of an Old-Timer.

Correspondence Chester Sunday Herald.

"The principal topic of conversation here, I presume, is the question of the probable make up of a cabinet."

"You are right. William M. Ashley, of the Arlington House, a man whose large and influential acquaintance with prominent public men in Washington, renders his opinion of unusual weight."

"The all important question among the clerks of the various departments is, who is to get. In some cases there will be very few changes among the old time employees who have been for years in and out through several administrations. The removals will probably be in the heads of departments."

"Of course, there will be some unnecessary people in the departments. I suppose, detrimental to the proper transaction of business?"

"Well rather, I reckon. It grits the clerks for instance. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sell out."

"I remember it was reported that many were ill on account. How is it?"

"Well, and if fear of change. I don't think it's much in very malarious. At the same time I admit that since residing here, I have not always felt first rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp shooting pains. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, then I would be great cramps, heat and sweating of the face, and perhaps the next day the latter two and leg would be similarly affected. Quite frequently I would have some particular part of the body and pronounce to dr ss who I would well nigh drive to frantic. Then we'd be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind pain that would come on every afternoon and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the 24 hours."

"Of course, you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them! Well, I should say I did. Before I got done I had neuralgia; others that I feel left unsettled rheumatism, for which there was no cure."

"But didn't they try to relieve your misery?"

"Yes, they vomited and physiced me, bloodened me like a leech, plastered and oiled me, and shocked me, and everything but done me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery, and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced it use by taking a tablespoonful after each meal and before retiring. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decreased severity of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was Warner's safe rheumatic cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"This was more than a year ago, the trouble has not returned, and I haven't been so well in years as I am now."

"Speaking of President-elect Cleveland, who, in your opinion, will compose his cabinet?"

"That is as difficult to determine as it is to say who will be elected. Of course, many good men have been named for the position—Bayard, Thurman, Bragg, McClellan, not to mention a lot of lesser lights. Every prominent politician has a slate made up which he is backing to win, but then, as is always the case, some one will get left."

COW-BOY LIFE.

The Life of the Cow-Boy—A Graphic Description of the Semi-Annual "Round-up."

Special correspondence of the Blade.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTANA, November 20, 1884.

The work of the cow-boy is now over for 1884, and as formerly he was the controlling genius of the wide range, he is now the evil genius and the terror of the settlement—that is, while the summer wages last the cruse of whisky runneth not dry—which is saying considerable for the whisky, if it lasts long. Whisky and the cow-boy are soon parted—at least, after their meeting, whisky is no longer prominent in the latter's purse. For the money, it is sure to burn a hole in the cow-boy's pocket, even though the latter be of buckskin. It appears to him utterly valueless, and one would be where he gets so much of it, for though it goes through his fingers like water, yet he is never long without it. But he gambles, trades or swaps, borrows and runs. The latter is a very contemptible way, according to the cow-boy's mountains, and very hard to define. As near as I can express it, it means to turn your hand to anything that comes along, whether you know anything about it or not. It needs considerable audacity to be a rustler, and I suppose audacity and good, hard common sense carry the rustler through, for the term outside seldom fails.

But when the fall work is done and rustling in the settlement is of no positive use, the cow-boy fits back on his outfit, i. e., his horse and cow-boy equipments, which are generally of considerable value. He gives a lien on these for his winter's grub, and one or more of them go off to some cabin in the mountains, and lie in for the winter. This life may be varied by a little hunting, an occasional trip to the settlements, but it must be somewhat monotonous, for the cow-boy has not generally a literary turn, and cares little for reading or writing. However, this sort of life does not last above four months, and when in spring time "chinook" drives, with its warm breath, the snow from the valleys, the cow-boy emerges from his bear-like, hibernating existence, hallooing once or twice to the wolves, bless it, and is ready for more devilry and the summer's work.

The above statement of course does not relate to all the boys; some of them, who have a little more foresight, go to some mountain town, invest in a new suit of clothes, "put up" for their winter's board, and then, with the rest of their money, go in for a good time. They are always "broke" long before spring, and come out with their "outfit" on the hock, or, to speak more intelligibly, in debt to the worth of their horse and equipments to some cattle-owner. They then go to work the following season for their benefactors, the amount loaned being deducted from their wages. So much for so much. Now, as to the real cow-boy life.

Having started last spring for a good "outing," and being therefore a "pilgrim," I was of course subject to all the discomforts attendant on that undesirable position. A "pilgrim" is not supposed to know anything; he is an ignoramus—a dolt, and a butt for jokes and sarcasm, on all possible occasions from the irrepressible cow-boy. However, this is somewhat obviated if he can in every shape that he is trying, by all possible means, wipe out the disgrace of being the original thing of a "pilgrim." I congratulate myself that I partially succeeded, as the latter part of my stay was comparatively tranquil.

But I must backtrack. Some 200 miles southeast of Helena, flows the Musselshell, and adjacent to that stream is the Musselshell range, the greater part lying between the Crazy Fuil and Snowy mountains. From any moderate elevation, all these mountains can be seen from any part of the range, which is timberless, and mostly high, grassy bunch land, broken by rocky ridges. But by a glance at a good map, you will understand better when I say that the range comes to a near the forks of the Musselshell, to the west, as far as the big bend to the east, embracing all its small affluents. This tract of country contains probably 125,000 head of cattle, and it is the work of the cow-boy to handle all this stock twice a year, in what are called the spring and fall round-ups. I can speak only from self-knowledge of the fall round-up, which commences about September 1, and winds up when the plains are bleak, about November 1.

Well, September 1 saw gathered in one of the valleys near the Arrow Fork, the round-up outfit, or outfits, consisting of over 100 men and above 1,000 horses. The company thus gathered did not camp in the immediate vicinity of each other. The tents were scattered up and down the river for a mile or so. This was necessary, in order to give grazing room to the various herds of horses—that 1,000 head being divided into about six bunches, and to every band was a separate "outfit," each "outfit" consisting of three or four tents, and each tent numbering five or six men, including the cook. There was a merry time when the cow-boys got together, with nothing to do for a while but to eat their good meals a day, and do as they pleased the rest of the time. There was an exhibition of bucking horses—or "broncs," as the wild horses are called; horse-racing, playing cards, shooting, and chaffing mixed with it all. To "chaff" is a natural attribute of the cow-boy.

The next day a "pow-wow" of cattle men was held on the banks of the picturesque Musselshell, under the shade of a group of huge cotton-woods, whose foliage was even then tinted golden. From outward appearances, nay, from their conversation, one cannot distinguish the cattle king on the range from the mere cow-boy; his dress is generally less showy; often a pair of woven overalls take the place of the "shaps,"—those leathern-fringed breeches so suggestive of cow-boyism, and so dear to the heart of the wearer—and he mingles with his men a thought he had not a dollar nor a head of stock, and was drawing only $40 a month and found. Well, the cattle-owners met, re-elected the captains who served in the spring, appointed a treasurer, secretary, etc., made a few bridges, and were ready for work. The wholesale did not occupy above two hours. There is no "red-tape" among cow boys.

Before the stars were out the next morning everybody was astir. Stepping from the tent in the morning chill, one could see the fire gleaming from every encampment and could hear the tramp of the incoming herds from the adjacent bench lands, where they were held and kept separate all night by the night-herders. Your scant bedding is rolled up from the ground where you have rested so sweetly, your breakfast of beef, potatoes, bread, canned vegetables, coffee, etc., is eaten, the tent rolled up, and all camp equipments packed on the wagon before the sun has peeped over the shortly outlined range to the east.

Each herd of horses is now driven to its respective encampment and held in a rope corral, unprotected for the occasion by a stout rope being tied to the rear wheels of a wagon and stretched so as to form a right angle. Then begins the work of the skilful lassoers, who throw the whirling rawhide thong over the heads of the required horses, and afterward leading them out of the bunch by the open or hypothenuse side. Some of these mountain horses learn in time to be wary of the rope and duck their head every time they hear the peculiar whir which accompanies the throw. But this trick is circumvented by widening the loop, when it goes over their entire forequarters.

Everybody has his horse at last. The remainder are delivered over to the care of the day herder, and now for a few moments is enacted an exciting scene on the part of the "lassoers" or "brunchos, which, being newly saddled, eager to leave their morning lunch, which is indispensable to them in the morning drum to a tipsler. "Bucking" seems peculiar to the horses of the Western states, and so varied, so confusing, so active and unexpected are the evolutions, that it is impossible for a "pilgrim" to keep his seat beyond the first jump or two. This vice of bucking is not confined to the young broncs, but I have known those that have been employed on the range for years to still adhere to it, and attain proficiency by long practice. I can only explain this evil by saying that it is actuated by the same spirit of devilry which seems to pervade all things animate in this western country. But by good luck I had six staid horses, never a buck among them, though they were all life from the tips of their ears to the ends of their tails. Six or eight horses are generally used by each man during the round up, one hour each half day, so a horse is not used above once in three days. But when he is used, he is used with a vengeance, though of course these are easy rides, when a horse is brought in comparatively fresh.

Everybody now gathers around the captain on the neigh oring plains. The captain's word is law, and no one has power to disobey. Each man is appointed to a particular duty. Cattle are now to be driven from a radius of ten or twelve miles from the near by corral, and cattle numbering from four men upwards are sent out, each under the command of a sub-captain, to scour the country and round up. This is a perverted fruit, thus diverging from the corral like spokes from the hub of a wheel.

Go with me for one ride—it is an example of the forty such rides encountered in the round-up. You will have plenty of chill in the early morning, often accompanied by high wind. Your horse is restive, and bucks, in company with his mates, to plunge toward the distant mountains, seeming so wild and free as they toss their mane or run over the level tract several miles in short bunch-grass, interspersed with cactus. Objects are discernable at a great distance; there is nothing yet in sight. We have yet far to go, but the horses seem tireless and eager. Now we stop short on the brink of a deep gully, formed by the spring wash. Here we dismount, and leading our horses by the long lariat, get safely down and up the opposite bank. Then we mount and ride like gods. Off again. A bunch of cattle is now discerned in a depression of the plain, and a few horsemen are detailed to drive them to Cornwall. We have no orders so on we go. One, two, three miles—another bunch—another detail. Three miles more and we have reached the limit.

Yonder, in a broad, grassy depression, are a hundred or more head of cattle. The cowboys yell, and the cattle gather instinctively together and strike off. Those remaining are driven to the remainder, which are headed cornalward, and the drive begins. The sun is now two hours high, but the air is not yet warm, which is fortunate, as the cattle for some few miles are very refractory and difficult to drive. But soon they become weary, and are quite docile. The youngsters, which now fall behind, and soon succumb entirely, Each cow-boy mounts its dam, or some cow-boy dismounts, places it before him on the saddle, and drives on. The distance, which seemed so short when we rode so rapidly over it in the cool of the morning, now seems interminable in the increasing heat; the poor beasts before us loll their tongues, a chance alkali brook is a godsend, and finally, all weary, we arrive in the vicinity of the corral.

Cattle can now be seen coming from all points, which, as fast as they arrive, are apportioned into bunches, numbering from 500 to 1,000, according to the number of cattle in the round-up. I have seen as many as 4,000 together, though this is seldom. Horses are now scattered around each bunch, at the distance of say 50 feet, to keep the cattle in a compact mass. Pairs of expert cow-boys now ride into the bunch and commence "cutting out." The cows with unbranded calves are first handled. Selecting a cow, they get behind and gradually force her to the edge of the herd; then with a sudden rush, she is run out, the calf following. This continues till all such cows are cut from the rest, and placed together in a separate bunch.

Beef cattle are then dealt with likewise, and from time to time, as "mavericks" are found, they are driven into the cow-bunch before mentioned. A maverick is a cow-calf without a dam, or a steer or a bull to designate its owner. Such animals are afterward sold, as we shall presently see, to the profit or loss of the round-up. This "cutting out" requires horsemanship on the part of the "cutters," and great patience on the part of those who hold the cattle. On warm days the heat, accompanied with dust, is very oppressive; and when the wind blows the dust is blinding to those who are on the lee side, and get the full benefit in their faces. But this is over with in time as all things are; and, with a good night's rest the cattle are turned loose to range free for six months.

The "cut-out" bunch is held by appointed men, and the rest rush off to dinner. To be appointed by the captain is something to be shirked if possible. Dinner is served *a la mode*—on the plains from the ground. Immediately afterwards, the horses are brought in by the day herders. Horses are then caught, mostly by nose-bags, everybody choosing his best trained horses for the afternoon.

One by one, or two by two, come the riders from dinner, and take their station around the cow-herd, which may number 100 cows and calves downward, which animals are to be branded—that is, the calves must be. Each separate brand must now be separated from the rest and is driven into the corral. Every corral is double, each part being about 40 or 50 feet in diameter. It is round, made of poles.

One or two horsemen enter the corral along with the cattle, and proceed at once to lasso the calves—generally by the hind feet—which is itself a difficult job. Previous to this, a fire has been lighted near by, into which have been thrust the required branding irons. The calves, as soon as caught, are drawn up to the men waiting to throw them—"wrestling," they call it—and very hard wrestling it is, when the calves are large.

Considerable danger is here incurred from wild cattle charging at the men holding calves; and I have often seen cows shot dead in the corral in order to save the pursued.

The branding process seems very cruel to a "pilgrim." The poor animals squirm under the hot iron, and bellow most piteously. Also does it seem cruel to see them cut and shoot in all ways and on all places. The mavericks are the last handled, and after being thrown, they are sold to the highest bidder, irrespective of person, when the brand of the buyer is placed on it.

This is a fair view of a day's work on the round up, except in change of location, etc., all round-ups are more or less alike. But fearing I have already trespassed too much on your space, I will close at this point.

L. A. OSBORNE.

Pile Tumors

when neglected or improperly treated often degenerate into cancer. By our new and improved treatment without knife, caustic or salve, we cure the worst cases in ten or thirty days. Pamphlet, references and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Skirts, when made of velvet or of figured goods, are almost plain. Two, three, or even four rows of narrow side-plaiting are placed around the bottom, so deeply overlapping one another that the edges merely are visible. Above these is smoothly drawn the skirt proper, which is entirely distinct from the lining, as it hangs separate from it from the waist downward, permitting the plaitings to peep out beneath. The latter are sometimes each of a different color, imparting quite a rainbow effect, but it is nevertheless jaunty and pleasing.

A little girl objected to being an angel because she then would have to give up all her pretty playthings and fine dresses to wear feathers like a hen.

Recent Literature.

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN ACADIA AND NEW FRANCE. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Quarto, 240 pp., bound, $1.75. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

The modern method of teaching geography and history, of which this book is a good example, consists in presenting the same matter in such an interesting form that the boy learns the same things as formerly, but does not know he is studying. There has been a whole series of "Zigzag" books, all written with the same object. A supposititious coin of boys travel through various localities, absorbing wis om through their eyes and ears, in the latest volume the boys, interested by the stories told them of the early French settlements in Canada, determine to see the localities mentioned with their own eyes. The book contains many good descriptions and a number of historical stories and traditions.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL. 1885. Square 4to, 224 pp., boards. R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York.

This excellent juvenile comprises a series of interesting biographies and articles upon natural history, designed for the young and illustrated by upwards of 500 engravings by the best artists. Many of the pictures are full page, some of them printed in the most attractive colors. The entire book is so pleasing in every respect that it cannot fail to be heartily welcomed by the juveniles. It would be an exceedingly appropriate present for the holidays.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1884. Square 8vo, boards, 832 pp. Estes & Lauriat, 310 Washington street, Boston.

This charming juvenile needs no introduction to American children. This year's bound volume is equal to any of its predecessors in excellent reading and numerous illustrations, and has a beautiful colored frontispiece. Thousands of little ones will be better and happier for having read it.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE. By Fanny L. Armstrong. With an Introduction by Frances E. Willard, President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Cloth, 275 pp., $1. Fowler & Wells Co., 753 Broadway, New York.

Miss Armstrong has drawn on the Bible for her topics, and with rare tact prepared this volume of stories for children. She knows the kind of setting that is needed to make each beautiful incident attractive to young minds, and she finds something of peculiar interest in every Bible child's life from Ishmael to Timothy. It is just the kind of book for the home table and the Sunday school library, and should be in the hands of all Sunday school teachers.

OUR LITTLE ONES AND THE NURSERY. By Oliver Optic. Square 4to, 280 pp., 370 illustrations, $1.75. Estes & Lauriat, 301-305 Washington street, Boston.

The stories and poetry are charming, it containing contributions from some of the most noted writers for children, among them Mary D. Brine, Sydney Dayre, M. E. N. Hathaway, Kate Tannatt Woods and Fred A. Ober. The illustrations are in the highest style of art, and the volume should be in every family where there are young children.

For sale by Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

HARPERS' YOUNG PEOPLE FOR 1884. Large quarto, 832 pp., cloth, $2.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The bound volume of *Harpers' Young People* for 1884 makes one of the handsomest gift books of the season, of over 800 pages, and contains nearly 700 illustrations, many of them full page. There are stories, sketches, rhymes, jingles and puzzles in almost endless variety, and the pictures are uniformly well executed. It will make a very attractive Christmas gift for any bright boy or girl.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA. By George W. Cable. Fancy cloth, 320 pp., illustrated, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Mr. Cable has written some very interesting novels, but he has far surpassed them all in his superlative picture of "Southern Europe in the United States," and of that interesting people whose ancestors were the banished Acadians of Nova Scotia, and whose fortunes and characteristic traits it has been the loving labor of his life to portray. His book is fully entitled to the name of history, for it is chronological in order, circumstantial in detail, and written with a reverential regard for facts. But it is at the same time an eloquently-finished and inspiring romance, prettily heightened by many beautiful illustrations.

Among the chapters of special interest are those on Burr's conspiracy and the battle of New Orleans, but there is not a dull line in the book.

LEFT BEHIND, or TEN DAYS A NEWSBOY. By James Otis, author of "Toby Tyler," etc. Cloth, 260 pp., illustrated. Silver Harper & Brothers, New York.

The hero, a boy, was "left behind" in New York by accident, by his parents who sailed for Europe in a steamer. He makes the acquaintance of some newsboys and bootblacks, and he makes his home with them until his friends find him. The story is quite bright and amusing, telling of the gamins' city life, an amateur theatre, a day at Coney Island, etc. A very entertaining and agreeable book for the boys.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH. By Stuart J. Reid. Cloth, 449 pp., illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

That the public has not yet lost interest in the great men of the past generation is evidenced by this volume. Mr. Reid professes to have obtained his material mainly from family documents and correspondence and the recollections of personal friends. The author's main object has been, to quote his own words, "to paint the figure of Sidney Smith against the background of his times, and to describe the men with whom he mingled and the movements in which he took part," and also "to show how substantial are his claims on the gratitude of the English people for his persistent and courageous endeavors to be pronounced by his peculiar but powerful advocacy all kinds of social improvement and political reform." The volume is prefaced by an excellent portrait on steel, and contains views of the different homes occupied by Mr. Smith and the churches in which he preached.

THE FIELD OF HONOR. By Maj. Ben. C. Truman. Beveled cloth, 359 pp., $2. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

This is the only work extant that gives "a comprehensive history of dueling in all countries, including the judicial combat of Europe, the private duel of the civilized world, and specific descriptions of all the noted hostile meetings in Europe and America." Maj. Truman must have been a diligent gleaner and collector of material from a multitude of scattered sources, and the result is a work of positive value. The historical and social student will trace with interest the rise, prevalence, and decline of this characteristic institution in the various European nations, as separately treated, and its freer, wilder growth in the less highly organized society of the New World. The work will be found exceedingly convenient as a book of reference, and is one of those specialties that necessarily find place in every library.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By John Stuart Mill. Abridged by J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D. Cloth, 6?8 pp., illustrated. $3.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Professor Laughlin, of Harvard University, has prepared an abridgment of John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," to be used as a textbook for colleges, to which he has added critical, bibliographical and explanatory notes, with a sketch of the history of political economy, which aims to show how we have arrived at our present knowledge of economic laws. Professor Laughlin has carefully kept his own work separate from that of Mr. Mill, the former being printed in larger type, so that the reader can make the distinction at a glance. This abridgment, and the substitution of simpler forms of exposition, will be enabled to more easily grasp the scope and reasoning of the subject.

OTHER FOLKS AT HOME. A Trip Through Europe. Square 4to, boards, $1. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

This is a beautiful juvenile, giving notes of a trip through Europe, each country being the subject of a full-page colored plate, including the postage stamp, national flag, arms, outline map with chief towns, and illustrating noted buildings, customs, costumes, sports, etc., of each nation. Much information is pleasingly conveyed to the mind.

Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

THE OLD-FASHIONED FAIRY BOOK. By Mrs. Bruton Harrison. Cloth, 344 pp., illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is a volume containing 25 new fairy tales, told after the old-fashioned model. The book is certain to become one of the standard juvenile books—fit to stand on the shelf between the Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, and the other world-known fictions of that class. It will be a source of personal delight in any family where wise forethought has placed it in the hands of the younger fry.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY; or, Legends of King Arthur. By Thomas Bulfinch; enlarged and revised by E. E. Hale. Cloth, 501 pp. illustrated. S. W. Tilton & Co., Boston. Also Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The "Age of Fable," by Bulfinch, has long been a classic in the legendary lore of England, and this book is the same work, rewritten and much enlarged. It is divided into three parts—the first treaty of the legends of King Arthur's Round Table, the second of the Welsh Mabinogion, and the third of the Knights of English History. It is one of the best books ever written on the subject, and as the older work was a classic in the boyhood of the present generation, so this will be for the juveniles of the rising one.

SKETCHING RAMBLES IN HOLLAND. By Geo. H. Boughton, A. R. A. With illustrations by the author and Edwin A. Abbey. Fine cloth, square 4to, 342 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

One of the beautiful modern "art books," gotten up in the splendid style of the Harpers. The letter press is a sketchy, interesting account of the author's tour through that interesting country, the Netherlands, and it is fully and splendidly illustrated. It is a beautiful book for a holiday present, but its interest is perennial.

INDIAN HISTORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By Francis S. Drake. Cloth, square 4 to 479 pp., illustrated.

This is a plain narrative of the more striking events in our Indian history. It gives a resume of what we know of the Indian race in America, beginning with the Mound-builders; gives much of interest about their modes of life, etc.; a history of all of our Indian wars, with views of famous places, maps, portraits of noted Indians, with illustrations of many historical events. It is a history, with all the interest of a romance, and brings the story of Indian wars and wrongs down to the Modoc war and the trouble with the Nez Perces in 1877.

SQUARE AND COMPASSES; or, Building the House. By Oliver Optic. "Boat Builder Series." Cloth, illustrated, 316 pp. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is the third volume of the "Boat Builder Series," and like all of Oliver Optic's books, is not only extremely interesting and readable, but is instructive as well. It is intended to interest the young in the mechanical arts, and to illustrate the results of good discipline. The young folks will be strongly interested and amused, and it will serve older ones to while away an idle hour in a pleasant manner.

Russell Bros., Toledo.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS JOSEPHUS: by William Shepard. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The author and publisher of this volume have done a good thing for not only the youth of the country, but the adults. Everybody ought to know Josephus, thoroughly, but how many have the time to wade through the ponderous original? This volume is a simplification of Josephus, a boiling down, as it were, of the matter to bring in within the possibility of an understandable reading. The work is admirably done, the whole history is compressed into less than 500 pages, and in the compression, the spirit of the original has been well preserved. It is Josephus modernized and made palatable, without losing any of the value of the original. It would be a most excellent thing were other standard works served the same way. We are making history very fast ourselves, and the time has come for a condensation of the past. The book is profusely illustrated and elegantly printed and bound.

Toledo, Brown, Eager & Co.

STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. New York. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

This volume, the eighth, of the series, contains stories by De Forest, Henry A. Beers, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Alvey A. Adee and Elizabeth Stoddard. The idea of republishing in this form the minor works of American authors we have heretofore commended, and the contents of the eighth of the series justifies all the good things that have been said of it. They are good reading, in convenient form and at a low price.

Toledo: Brown, Eager & Co.

MAXIMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH. O. W. Wight. New York, D. Appleton & Co; Toledo, Brown, Eager & Co.

This is a most valuable treatise on Health, more especially intended for public officers, but it can be read with profit by any one! In fact every man who builds a house should never strike a spade in the ground till he has read it thoroughly and understandingly. Every health officer should read it, for it is the plainest, most direct and sensible treatise upon the subject that has ever been written. The author talks plainly, he does not "beat around the bush," in scientific phrases, and every direction he gives is understandable. It is a book for the country as well as the city, and in fact it is a book which every one who has a family to care for, or who has any regard for his own health, should read, and read carefully. The authors and publishers have done the country a service.

THE GUEST-BOOK. By Annie F. Cox. Boston, Lee & Shepard. Toledo, Faunce & Leland.

This book is both ornamental and useful, and has the merit of originality. It is a beautiful oblong volume, consisting in the form of an album, profusely illustrated with lovely flower pieces and other designs, all of beauty, with blank pages between each illustration, on which may be recorded the coming and going of guests, plenty of room being reserved for autographs, incidents and sketches pertaining to pleasant visits, calls and other gatherings. While the book is found full as an ornament for the center-table, there is something useful as well in the idea. It make a handsomer and that increases instead of diminishing in value as time rolls on. What would one give for such a volume commenced twenty years ago, a volume in which is recorded the pleasant incidents of visits from cherished friends, written by themselves! The illustrations are exquisite and the work is in the best style of the publishers, who have published more of the really beautiful than any firm in the country.

R. Worthington, New York, has published, and Faunce & Leland have on sale, two exceedingly pretty juveniles, with fringed covers, viz: "Seven Little Maidens," by Mary Latiburn, and "Jack in the Pulpit," edited by John G. Whittier. Both volumes are printed beautifully, and the illustrations in colors are exquisite. For presentation books for children they are delightful. Children are entitled to the best there is in the kind of art that elevates the taste, and these volumes are among the very best of their kind.

ORCHIDS. THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PLANTS. With Illustrations from Nature. By Harriet Stewart Miner. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

It is very difficult to make fitting mention of a book like this. The subject is a delight and the manner of treating it a wonder. It is a royal book upon a royal subject. The volume is a very large quarto, the letter-press are of the very best, the very finest possible, and the illustrations are of 24 of the rarest of the Orchids. The plates are the finest specimens of art printing ever produced in any country. There isn't a shade of tint in the original flower that is not faithfully reproduced, and with a more mechanical nicety of imitation, truth, the life and spirit of the flower is given. It is a bouquet which is nature itself, in everything but the odor. What the cost of the volume is, only the publishers and printers know, but to make such illustrations, so full and complete, they being simple reproductions of the flowers in all their life and beauty, must have required an outlay of capital that would frighten any one who had not full faith in the love of the people for the beautiful.

The process is the French lithographic, which is done in Boston more successfully than in Paris even, when a publisher has nerve enough to pay for it. Evidently the artists and printers were given *carte blanche* in this volume, for nothing so beautiful was ever before attempted. The lovers of flowers, and those who are not but who desire to do the best thing possible in gift presentation books, will seek this exquisitely beautiful volume eagerly, for certainly there is nothing in the whole range of a taste-satisfying literature that can equal it. The descriptions are in harmony with the plates, and the binding and general style of the book are in full harmony with the illustrations. It is a thing of beauty, and, consequently, a joy forever.

Brown, Eager & Co. have it for sale. Price $15.

—Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antonio Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve, in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S CHATTER.

A little four-year-old chap, who was having a frolic with his grandpa, said:

"We have had enough of that, let us talk politics."

"What shall we talk about?" he asked.

"Rum, Rheumatism and Rebellion," was the reply.

Little Willis had often stood by the window and watched the robins feed their young.

"Ma, did you know our hired girl eats worms?"

"No, Willis, of course she does not."

"Yes, she does, too. I seed pa a-feedin' her behind the kitchen door this mornin'."

"Pa," said a young Danbury boy to his father yesterday, "where are you going?"

"To a hog-guessing match, my son."

"What do the hogs guess about, pa?" was the next query.

"Little boys should be seen and not heard," said she father, in an impressive voice.

"Johnny," said a Chicago schoolmarm to one of her hopeful pupils, in a reproving tone of voice; "Johnny, when I was of your age and went to school I could read as well as I can now."

"Oh, yes," replied Johnny, with a significant inflection; "but then you had a very different sort of a teacher than the one I've got, and that makes a difference."

THE ANNUAL RECORD OF PRIZES.

Their Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Caprices of the Blind Goddess.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1884, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the office of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 18, 1883.

John Keyes Paige, care L. D. Alexandre & Co., 7 Nassau street, New York	27,000
T. McAuliffe, Savannah, Ga	1,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 15, 1884.

Henry Munk, 278 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich	2,000
Sam Levy, Detroit, Mich	2,000
W. M. Lakey, Bells, Grayson Co., Tex	1,000
Cohn & Feibelman, 102 Gravier street, New Orleans, La	1,000

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 12, 1884.

Frank Faciotle, 23 Pine st., Jacksonville, Fla	15,000
Herman Kirchner, Crystal Hotel, corner 4th and Berry sts., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Horace N. Hatch, 198 1st., Boston, Mass.	15,000
J. A. Solari, 64 Royal st., New Orleans, La	5,000
H. E. Hicks, Morgantown, N. C., collected through Bank of Asheville, Asheville, N. C	5,000
R. Frank Dodge, P. O. Box 883, Beverly, Mass	2,000
M. F. Lackey, 127 Maryland ave., N. E., Washington, D. C	2,000

DRAWING OF MARCH 11, 1884.

Henry Rivers, Foreman West Milwaukee Shops, St. Paul R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.	15,000
G. Goldsmith, Willie Trost, Columbus, Miss	15,000
John Martell, 623 Sacramento st., George Bunnin, care Barry, Baird & Co., C. P. Holbein, 312 Leavenworth st., San Francisco, Cal	10,000
August Froebel, cor. B'way and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Mo	6,000
James Wentz-l, Pottsville, Pa	5,000
C. W. McCorrill, Charlemont, Ark	5,000
B. Speckels, Baldwins, Jackson Co., Iowa	1,000
Frederick Masten, 429 Franklin st., Buffalo, N. Y	1,000

DRAWING OF APRIL 8, 1884.

Elbert S. Montgomery, Mount Olivet, Ky	15,000
J. O'Brien, Richmond, Va., collected through Lancaster & Locke	15,000
Homer L. Bishop, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Isador Isaacs, Modesto, Cal.	5,000
R. D. Henderickson, 319 North Water st., Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
Norman Saunders, Washington, D. C.	2,000
Caesar Swanson, New York	2,000
Robt. J. Walker, Washington, D. C.	2,000
Byron T. Holmes, Fort Wayne, Ind	1,000
James Fox, Fort Wayne, Ind	1,000
C. T. Desbiedis, Sherman, Tex	1,000
H. G. Tremborg, 558 N. 3d Ave., New York	1,000

DRAWING OF MAY 13, 1884.

Isaac Haynes, Engineer Memphis and Charleston R. R., collected through W. R. Hixon & Co., Huntsville, Ala	15,000
J. B. Dorsey, 33 Jackson st., Memphis, Tenn	15,000
H. C. Drinkle, Lancaster, Ohio	5,000
Alex. King, Waverly, Ky., collected through Louisville Banking Co., Louisville, Ky	5,000
J. Lathrop, Aurora, Ill., collected through Second	2,000
T. S. Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co., Ky	2,000
First National Bk. k, Columbus, Ind	1,000
S. Newman, 150 Henry st., New York	1,000

DRAWING OF JUNE 17, 1884.

S. M. Rothschild, 232 Church st., New York City	25,000
Philip J. Gruber, Milwaukee, Wis., collected through Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee	4,000
Philip Heffman, 1850 Cass ave., St. Louis, Mo	2,500
D. Geo. Hensels, Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
Chas. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
A. M. Baldam, collected through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000
Wm. Boyd, 3122 School st., St. Louis, Mo.	2,000
Frank Cunningham, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000

DRAWING OF JULY 15, 1884.

Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn	15,000
N. M. Sewell, Spring Creek, Tenn., collected through First National Bank of Jackson, Tenn	5,000
E. B. Comstock, 295 Ninth st., Milwaukee, Wis	5,000
W. Loud, West Oakland, Cal	4,000
Chris. Hettinger, Memphis, collected through German National Bank, Memphis	1,000
Mrs. Emma J. Hoggard, Norfolk, Va	1,000
Philip Roth, cor. Locust and Calliope sts., New Orleans, La	1,000

DRAWING OF AUGUST 12, 1884.

Eugene Gaudins, 231 St. Peter st., New Orleans, warehouseman for Messrs B. Onorato & Co	15,000
Louis Seymour, carpenter, Exposition buildings, New Orleans, La	15,000
Wm. de B. Elliot, Whitney National bank, New Orleans, La	6,000
T. S. Tutwiler, Sanford, Fla., collected through Columbus Insurance and Banking Co., Columbus, Miss	4,000
A. B. Glover, 25 South Compton ave., St. Louis, Mo	2,400
Lewis S. Day, New Haven, Ct	1,200
Charles Foote, Colchester, Ct	1,000

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 9, 1884.

Mary Cunniff, 1200 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa	15,000
Louis P. Alpman, 325 Spruce st., St. Louis, Mo	15,000
Henry W. Palmer, U. S. lowboat "Wm. Stone," St. Louis, Mo	15,000
Drovers & Mechanics National bank, Baltimore, Md	15,000
J. Jacobs, 1409 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Mrs. R. S. Durst, San Francisco, Cal	5,000
Union & Planters Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
Robert Lowe, Mexia, Limestone Co., Tex	5,000
F. H. Radd, Colum ns ave., Boston, Mass	4,000
G. A. Brown, Bank Exchange, cor. Montgomery and Washington sts., San Francisco, Cal	4,000
Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C	2,000
A. Brown, New York	1,200
Nathan Leiber, 40 Wylie ave., Pittsburg, Pa	1,000
E. G. Hall, Suffolk, Va	1,000
E. A. Waller, 151 Minna street, San Francisco, Cal	1,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 14, 1884.

Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La

Question Bureau.

The full name and postoffice address must be given in all communications, unless specially requested, or they will not be published.

Questions requiring research will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of interest, or requiring the opinion of experts regarding the reliability of individuals or corporations.

Questions for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the Question Bureau, and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then write on the same sheet. If we can answer it, and it is of general interest, it will be answered in the next issue after the receipt of the question. The questions thrown in this office will be carefully two or three weeks behind.

It is our intention to not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has any right to demand a reply. As all matter for this department is written for the benefit of one man, the publication of what shall and what shall not be answered, do not request an answer by mail.

Correspondents will receive the shortest attention if they will observe the first and third rules above are carefully complied with.

Dodge, Huntsville, O.:
Please give the address of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

J. V. S., Ashbertown, O.:
Is there any law in Ohio forbidding interpreting?

Verner, Vernon Mills, Mo.: The best wood polish is Boston. Communicate with the advertising agents of the Banks of Wood, Boston.

C. H. S., Bedford Co., Pa.: The leading democratic paper in Louisiana is the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*; the leading one in Georgia is the Atlanta *Constitution*.

G. K., Rising City, Ia.: It is impossible for us to give the prices of all the histories published. Write to the publishers, D. Brown, Bro. & Co., Toledo, O. 2. *Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer's Safe Counsel*, *Country Visitor*, $4.50.

F. Y. E., Oxford, Mich.:
When we can hire laborers for ten cents a day we will then think of the tariff. Your letter did not reach accredited to James Buchanan while a member and in his seat of his constituents. Hence "Ten Cent Jimmy."

In the late "corrections" are being made, it may be difficult after a while to determine why Buchanan was ever called Ten-Cent Jimmy.

In answer to W. S. regarding the word mugwump having entered the "Rudolph," of Rhodes, he writes: "The word is not a new one, it has existed for a number of years. It was first published in a paper called the Oddfellows at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in referring to a meeting of A. F. and A. M. at that place, as the meetings, Odd Fellowships, etc., in derision they called Masons; and C. M. found to be made a mistake."

C. A. C., Bristol, Ind.:
What is the present trouble between France and China about? 2. How many different languages are there spoken at the present time? Name a receipt for removing ink from colored goods.

1. France has taken possession of the territory in Tonquin, over which China claims control by virtue of a treaty. 2. About 6,000 languages and dialects. 3. Ether, turpentine, or benzine will remove printing ink from any fabric.

Sub, Lafayette:
1. What part of Washington territory is the most lumbering business carried on? 2. If there are any papers published at Seattle, please give the name. 3. What is the acreage of lumber? 4. What is the number of teachers in the territory.

1. Western Washington, comprising two-fifths of the whole, is densely timbered country. 2. *Tribune*, *Intelligencer*, and *Post*. 3. Do not know. 4. Copies of the reports of the superintendent can be obtained for the asking.

L. W., Worthington, Minn., writes: "W. S., of Blairsville, Pa., asks the meaning of the word mugwump. I think it is true, as far as it goes, but does not go far enough. Mugwump is the name given to a species of bittern, common in Southwestern Minnesota. It frequents the marshy grounds, and in the evening makes a peculiar sound. A very much like the word mugwump, with the last syllable prolonged. It has long legs, long neck, long bill and a small body. Another common name for the bird is 'stake-driver,' because it is said the name to the dissatisfied Republicans had a fine sense of the points of resemblance."

W. A. M., Plattsburg, Mo.:
1. What do broom manufacturers use to color their straw with when they wish to have a nice green color? 2. What is the process for making indelible ink for marking linen, used with a brush or pen?

1. Sulphur, caustic soda, Javelle water, etc. 2. Mix well equal parts black oxide of manganese and hydrate of potash, heat to redness, and rub with an equal quantity of smooth white clay that is free from lime. Brown sugar may be added for the purpose. Or: sulphate of manganese, two drachms; lunchack, one drachm; powdered loaf sugar, four drachms; rubbed into paste with water, after stamping, dry the linen and wash well in water.

B. F. C., Mealsville, W. Va.:
1. Please give the name and address of the largest manufacturers of fruit cans. 2. Send you method of packing or preserving pork.

J. Henry M. Teller, Washington, D. C. 2. There are many methods. Brine or pickle for pork is made as follows: Brown sugar, half as much common salt, of each two pounds; saltpetre, one-half pound; water, one gallon; boil gently and remove the scum. Another meat pickle is made with twelve pounds salt, two pounds sugar or molasses, one-half pound saltpetre and sufficient water to dissolve it. To cure hams, mix five ounces nitre with eight ounces coarse sugar; rub it on the ham, and in 24 hours rub in two pounds salt, and in two weeks two pounds more. Smoke for a ham of ten pounds; it should lie in the salt a month or five weeks.

G. W. G., Muncie, Ill.:
1. Who was Paul Revere? Give a short sketch of his life.

He was born in Boston January 1, 1735, and died there in 1818. He was a goldsmith by trade, and, unaided acquired a knowledge of engraving, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was one of the four engravers then in America. He was one of those who planned and executed the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor, and on the night of April 18, 1775, Warren sent him by way of Charlestown to give notice of the British expedition to Concord. He was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of artillery, was grand master of Freemasons, and after the war erected the extensive works at Canton, Mass., known as the Revere Copper company.

W. S., Edwardsville, Ill.:
1. Was T. A. Hendricks governor of Indiana during the rebellion or United States senator? 2. Did he not oppose the efforts made by the administration to crush the rebellion? 3. Was Vallandigham arrested and tried by a military court and banished during the war? 4. Was he not nominated by the Democratic party for governor of Ohio during his banishment. 5. Was not Clement L. Vallandigham governor of Illinois? Was he a Democrat or Republican when elected?

1. He was in the senate from 1863 to 1869. He was defeated for governor in 1880 and 1886, but was elected in 1882. He opposed the draft act and other war measures. 3-4. Yes. 5. 1863-65, Republican.

C. E. H., Simpson, Kans.:
Please state when the prohibitory law was first passed in Maine; if it was ever repealed and again passed, with date of each, and what political party was in power on each of the three occasions?

A prohibitory law was enacted in Maine in 1846, with only ordinary fines for its violation. The "Maine law," drafted by Neal Dow, was passed in 1851; repealed in 1856, and a stringent license law substituted; but after an experience of three years of open grog shops, increase of poverty, crime and public disorder, contrasted with the previous years of prohibition, an enactment was passed and submitted to the people, and prohibition again became the policy of the state, being ratified by a majority of 22,952. The Democratic party was in power in the state when the law was passed, and the Republicans in power when it was repealed, and also when prohibition again became the policy of the state. Prohibition is not made a party question in Maine.

S. R. C., Dickinson, D. T., writes: "A. B. C., of Green River, Wy., is mistaken. James Buchanan never said he would be glad to see wages reduced to ten cents per day. During the campaign between Polk and Clay the motto of the latter was, 'Give us $2 per day and a full meal beef.' Buchanan said in a speech, 'If the laborer could get the same necessaries of life he could live where they were benefitted.' A very foolish speech, as the Whig papers twisted it to suit their purposes, and gave him the name of Ten Cent Jimmy.' He was elected by the Whig vote of Lancaster county, which county gave the Whigs from 6,000 to 7,000 majority. Pennsylvania at the October election that year, had barely 300 and some odd votes of a Democratic majority. Buchanan cast that county's vote by a majority of 7,200. Had he lost his state Fremont would have been elected. Simon Cameron knows that is the correct version."

You are mistaken; Pennsylvania's vote would not have elected Fremont. The electoral vote was: Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8. Pennsylvania had 25 votes in the electorial college.

F. C. C., Arapahoe, Nebr.:
1. How are concrete sidewalks made? 2. Give the exact receipt for vinegar, to be made by the barrel?

1. For a concrete gravel walk dig away the earth to the depth of about five inches, then lay a course of pebbles, rammed in well with a heavy rammer. Sweep them off as clean as possible with a broom, and cover the surface thinly with hot coal tar. Now put on a coat of smaller gravel (the first bed of pebbles may be dispensed with) and sprinkle previously dipped in hot coal tar, drained and rolled in coal ashes, with an intermixture of fine gravel, and roll it down as thoroughly as possible. The roller can slowly, and it will follow it with its surface free from all adhering gravel. Next put on a coat of fine gravel or sand, and coal tar, with some coal ashes, to complete the surface, and roll again as thoroughly as possible. The walk is then finished. It will take some weeks to harden, but makes a splendid hard surface which sheds water like a roof. Do not use too much tar. It is only necessary to use enough to make the ingredients cohere together. Sand alone will do better than too much. Such a surface will last in a farmyard a great while. 2. A recipe to make cider vinegar has recently been given. To make vinegar in three weeks, mix in the following proportions: One quart molasses, four pints yeast to three gallons warm rain water; put the mixture into a keg or barrel, with the bunghole open, but protected with gauze. A supply of vinegar can be kept constantly on hand in the following manner: Before a barrel is quite empty, fill up with one gallon molasses to every eleven gallons soft water. This mixture will become good vinegar in about three weeks, and can be treated in its turn in the same way. If the barrel stands on end there must be a hole made in the top, protected with gauze to keep out insects. If standing on the side, the bunghole must be left open and similarly protected.

Numerous correspondents: The popular vote for each Presidential candidate, in each state, was given last week. Cut it out and preserve it. We will not republish it.

J. M. S., Edinburg, Mich.:
Give place of publication of *Prairie Farmer*, *Country Gentleman* and *Rural New Yorker*.

Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.; *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y.; *Rural New Yorker*, New York City.

J. W. B., Omaha, Ill.:
What became of Mason and Jones, the men who shot at Gulfcan?

Mason served some time in the penitentiary, and was finally pardoned by the President. Jones was acquitted.

T. P. H., Albany, Oregon:
Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage in a sermon, used this language: "It defeated the Northern army at Fredricksburg" (referring to whisky). Did whisky have anything to do with that defeat?

Never heard the charge before.

S. M. L., Girard, Mich.: Ohio has had several Democratic governors. Hendricks's speeches all through the war were short of sedition to the war clearly; and he was a leader in the party when the Democratic national convention in 1864 declared the war "a failure."

A. E., Hansen, Adams county, Neb.: Never ask more than three questions at once. Read the rules at the head of this department, and follow strictly. Nearly all your questions can be answered from elementary works on chemistry and natural philosophy, or from a geographies. Both Senators and Representatives are equally Congressmen.

W. B., Salinas, Ky.:
Please explain the meaning of the Associated Press.

An association of newspaper publishers to gather the news. Officers are chosen every year, without regard to their politics, and all members of the association help to defray the expense of gathering and telegraphing the news.

L. C. St. Louis, Mo.:
Please tell me how to take stains out of white marble.

Take one ox-gall, one wine-glassful soap lees, one-half wine-glassful turpentine; mix and make into a paste with pipe clay. Put on the paste over the stain, and let it remain for several days. If the stain is not fully removed, a second application will generally prove sufficient.

J. N. P., Benton, Ind.:
Please give the biography of Caroline A. B. Sidney.

She was the only child of Capt. Charles Bowles, a retired officer, was born at Buckland, in 1787, and died in 1854. In 1839 she married Robert Southey, an English author. They had planned to write many works together, but only two of three literary volumes appeared as their joint production.

E. S., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.:
What is the price of the BLADE and F. Leslie's *Popular Monthly*, (club price) for foreign countries belonging to the Postal Union?

We have no club rate with another periodical for foreign countries. The BLADE to subscribers in Europe is $2.04 per year—$1 for the BLADE, and 2 cents postage each week. Your other question is answered in the HOUSEHOLD this week.

C. S., Stockbridge, Wis.:
1. Whether and by whom was the "Star Spangled Banner" composed? 2. Who composed the song "Golden Stair?"

1. It was composed by Francis S. Key, while on board a British vessel during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Sept. 13, 14, 1814. Mr. Key visited the vessel to secure the release of Dr. Beans, held as a prisoner of war. 2. Do not know.

J. S., Penn Yann, N. Y.:
1. By whom is Sable Island inhabited? 2. What is the value of the yearly receipts of gold in the United States? 3. Where is the largest university in the world. 4. Where is the oldest university in Europe?

1. The only inhabitants, we believe, are those supported by the Dominion of Canada, for the relief of persons thrown upon its shores, not over 50 persons in all. 2. From $23,000,000 to $50,000,000. 3. Oxford, Eng. It consists of 25 colleges and five halls. 4. Oxford is also the oldest.

U. K. Welton, Ills.
1. Is necessary for a President's name to be on a ticket? If Illinois casts more Republican than Democratic votes, are all of the electors in the state Republicans, or does a certain district send a Republican or Democratic elector according to the votes cast?

1. No; nor was it the intention when the law was formed, to have presidential candidates in the field; the electors were to be left free to their own choice. The state, as a unit, casting the highest number of votes will cast the vote of the state for President. Four years ago the vote of California was divided—one Democrat on the ticket being scratched, and the Republican having the highest vote beat him.

F. L., La Veta, Col.:
Can you tell me why the Republican party does not make any contest on the 163 electoral Southern votes that were gained only by fraud?

Under our system of government there is no constitutional provision that will warrant interference in state affairs, except in case of rebellion, etc. While it is notorious that the Republican vote in the South is either silenced by threats or rendered inoperative by fraud, it is a matter almost impossible to remedy. Investigating committees have been appointed, time and again, but their reports seem to have no effect. With one branch of Congress controlled by the Democrats, they can block all legislation intended to secure honest elections in the South.

Anxious Mother: A Michigan marriage is just as legal as any other, provided the contracting parties are of age, of sound mind, and neither is married already to another, who is living and from whom such party has not been legally divorced. The validity of a marriage is determined by the law of the place where it was celebrated; if valid there it is valid anywhere; the only exception to this rule is that which is for the public law of a country from motives of policy, such as polygamy, etc., and those celebrated in foreign countries by subjects, entitling themselves, under special circumstances, to the benefit of the laws of their own country.

M. M., Holmesville, O.:
Do the laws of Kansas allow a married woman to transfer land that was hers before marriage without the husband's signature?

In Kansas, while the married relation subsist, a married woman may bargain, sell and convey her real and personal property, and enter into any contract with reference to the same, to the same extent as a married man may in relation to his property; she may also carry on any trade or business, and perform any labor or services on her sole and separate account, and her earnings become her sole property, and can be invested by her in her own name. She may also sue and be sued in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

L. J., Lawrenceville, Ill.:
How much land was there in the disputed territory that caused the war between the United States and Mexico?

The republic of Texas asked for annexation to the United States, which brought on the war. There are 170,000,320 acres of land in Texas. In addition to Texas, Mexico was compelled to relinquish all claim to Upper California and New Mexico. California has 101,350,400, and New Mexico 78,451,200 acres. The territory then contained, besides the regions within its present limits, the whole of Arizona (62,332,800 acres) and a portion of Colorado and Nevada. For this immense tract the United States, in addition to the cost of the war ($66,000,000), paid Mexico about $18,000,000.

C. R., Randall Road, N. Y.:
1. Give name and date of publication of the oldest newspaper in the United States. 2. Give a short history of burning in effigy of persons who are not liked in a community. 3. Please give the amount of money stolen from the government during every administration since the adoption of the constitution of the United States. 4. How much money does the United States owe to the Indians?

1. We believe the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette established Oct. 27, 1756, is the oldest. 2. Burning alive was inflicted among the Romans, Jews and other nations, and many persons have been burned alive as heretics. Burning in effigy is the mode that has been adopted as the world became more civilized. 3. We have published the table several times. 4. We do not believe any body knows. The appropriations for their support have increased from $274,312 in 1816 to $6,382,500 in 1883. The largest appropriation was in 1882, nearly $10,000,000.

R. P., Everst, Kan.:
Who was it that impeached Andy Johnson? Was it not the House?

The managers appointed by the House of Representatives were John A. Bingham, of Ohio; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; John A. Logan, of Illinois; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The trial began March 5, 1868, and ended May 26. Senators Grimes, Fessenden, Doolittle, Howard, Buckalew, Dixon, Henderson, Henderson, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—19. Chief Justice Chase announced the result in three words: "On this article there are 35 senators who have voted guilty, and 19 senators who have voted not guilty. The President, therefore, is acquitted on this article." He was acquitted, by the same vote, on other articles.

Anxious, Molino, Kan.:
1. What will color hair black? 2. What will make hair curl?

1. Take six drachms avoirdupois good recent sulphuret of potassium; dissolve in distilled water, two imperial fluid ounces; liquor of potassa, one and one-half drachms; agitate together; after repose decant the clear solution into a stoppered phial, and label the bottle No. 1. Next take three drachms avoirdupois crystals of nitrate of silver; distilled water, two imperial fluid ounces; dissolved in a stoppered phial, and label it No. 2. The hair (perfectly clean) is thoroughly wetted with the fluids with solution No. 1, previously diluted with four or five times its bulk of pure water, or of the highest strength that can be used without irritating the skin, care being taken not to make the hair too wet. A small brush is commonly used for the purpose, the friction and absorption of the mordent is promoted by the free application of the former for a short time. After the lapse of two to five minutes, the hair is thoroughly but lightly intensified with solution No. 2, by means of a small-toothed comb or a half-worn tooth-brush, care being taken to touch the skin as little as possible. Any stains left on the skin by accidental contact with the dye are now removed by rubbing them with a piece of rag or sponge, or the corner of a napkin, wetted with a little of No. 1, previously diluted with water. After the lapse of a few minutes the skin is sponged clean with a little warm water and wiped dry, and the hair arranged with the comb, in the usual manner. It is better to avoid rubbing or washing the hair for a few hours. Sometimes the two operations are reversed, and No. 2 applied first. The color thus produced is more permanent, but stains on the skin are less easily removed. The whole process, if expertly managed, may be completed in from ten to fifteen minutes. 2. There are numerous curling liquids. Try the following: Borax, two ounces; gum arabic, one drachm; add hot water (not boiling), one quart; stir, and as soon as the ingredients are dissolved, add three tablespoonfuls strong spirits of camphor. On retiring to rest wet the hair with the above liquid, and roll it in twists of paper,

Dr., Deep River, Iowa: The best way to find a capitalist to aid you would be to advertise in the BLADE.

W. J. H., Wahjamega, Mich.:
Do soldiers of the Mexican war get pensions? Some of them who were disabled do. There is a bill pending to grant pensions to all.

J. W. Skilton, of Daytona, Volusia county, Fla., is anxious to obtain the full address of the author of the article entitled "Pre-existence," recently published in the BLADE, and signed "L. W."

C. F. B., Ainsworth, Neb.:
Can you tell me what pyrethrum is?

Pellitory is a wall plant of several genera, sometimes used in medicine. The pellitory of Spain is the Anthemis pyrethrum.

S. M., Red Oak, Iowa:
Please give me Sen. Pendleton's address.

Cincinnati, O. He will be in Washington this winter until March 4, when he retires to private life, unless Cleveland takes him into his cabinet.

Reader, Shawnee, O.:
Please state whether any person representing the National or Greenback party was ever elected as Representative to the Legislature of Ohio.

Lucas county sent two in 1878—Harvey Kellogg and D. B. Sturgeon. There were others, but we do not recall their names.

R. S. D., Hendrysburg, O.:
What is meant by the tissue ballots and how are they used in the South to secure a Democratic victory?

Ballots on tissue paper, usually put in the ballot box before the polls open. Where all the election machinery is in the hands of one party there is no trouble about piling up such majorities as are reported from Texas and South Carolina.

K. F. M., Ft. Madison, Iowa:
1. Suppose a man wants to ship a car load of corn to Chicago, and he does not know any man's name there that is buying corn, how must he go at the business? 2. After the corn is shipped, is there any danger of not getting pay for it?

1. Look in a Chicago paper for the name of some good grain commission firm, and write to them a letter of inquiry. 2. No, if the firm is honest.

J. F., New Amsterdam, Ind.: The recipes for taffy, candy, etc., will be found in the HOUSEHOLD for this week, on the sixth page. Gen. Logan has two children: one the wife of Paymaster McKee, of the army; the other a son, Manning Logan. The length of time before receiving a pension after the special examiner does his work depends entirely on how rapidly the pension officials move.

J. M. C., Pleasant Plain, Ia.: Another correspondent has corrected the BLADE as to the authorship of "The Children," and he tells all we know concerning Charles M. Dickenson. The poem was published in several widely circulated newspapers, and Charles Dickens given as the author. The BLADE is always glad to have its readers correct its errors. It makes no claim to infallibility.

G. B. Dickey, Youngsville, Pa.: You ask the address of the manufacturer of a certain fodder cutter. To give it in these columns would be to give the manufacturer a first-class advertisement free, which we cannot do. If manufacturers wish to reach the numerical readers of the BLADE, our advertising columns are open to them at usual rates. Motto wafers and transfer pictures can be obtained of any bookseller; if he has none on hand, he can order them for you.

J. E. H., (no postoffice):
Please favor me with the address of two or three papers published in Kansas?

Republican, Anthony, Harper County; Sentinel, Cherokee; Gospel Mirror, Columbus; The Clock, Farmer and Home, Topeka; Capitol, Topeka; the Star; Olathe, published by pupils of the deaf and dumb institution; Post, Bull City; Journal, Osnaga; Free Press, Osage City; Republican, Paola; Commonwealth, Topeka.

S. S., Belmore, O., writes: "Your answer in the BLADE of Nov. 6, to the inquiry of Mr. Buchanan was called Ten Cent Jimmie is incorrect, according to my information. During the campaign of 1856 it was charged that in a speech some years previous, while speaking on the financial and manufacturing interests of the country, he said this country could never compete with England until the laboring man was compelled to work for ten cents a day. This is as I got it from the Pittsburg *Gazette* in 1856."

Sub., Bethlehem, Ind.:
Please favor me with how to stop cracks in a stove. 2. What majority did Blaine get in Ohio? 3. What does the word amen mean?

3. Mix finely pulverized iron, such as can be procured at any drug store, with liquid water glass, to a thick paste, and then coat the cracks with it. 2. His majority over all was 15,563. 3. So be it, truly, verily, etc.

A. L. R., Detroit, Mich.: Write to Cincinnati type foundry.

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.

If sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 30c, postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing money order No. 1,593 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.

Letter containing $1, to pay for seven copies, dated at Deer Creek, no State.

Letter containing $1, dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Mineral City, Ind., no name signed.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed D. P. Van Horn, per D. M. Stuart.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.

Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.

Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed D. M. Redman, per to go to John Black.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Caseville, no State, signed F. Crawford.

If E. B. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair

A list of 15 names, no date, no order.

Letter containing 50c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bourne.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley O., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Denson.

Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Peeie, no State' signed Charles Sely.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Lemore, Cal., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Dow, Wabash Co., Ind., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, dated at Guilford, no State, paper to go to L. W. Thrall, signed L. L. Rowland.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Garrett, signed C. Bean.

Letter containing 90c, dated at Colebrook, no State, paper for D. Chambers, signed George Taylor, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac D. Leslie.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed L. H. Devoe.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. Doty.

Letter containing $, dated at Sharon, Kan., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Bridgeport, no State and no signature.

Letter containing $1.92, dated Browning, no State, signed T. M. Brinkley, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed B. S. Boydston.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Wm. P. Smith.

Letter containing 90c, no date, signed Charles Schleuer.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers, enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed postage prepaid:

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With BLADE.
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 30
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 30
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 30
New York Ledger	3 00	3 30
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 35
Rural New Yorker and seeds	2 00	2 85
Scientific American	3 20	3 65
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 60
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 10
Weekly Am. Bee Journal	2 00	2 85
MONTHLIES.		
While Awake (Juvenile)	3 00	3 50
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 60
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 10
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 10
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 60
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 15
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 35
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 60
Brainard's Musical World	2 50	2 05
Leslie's Popular Monthly	2 50	3 10
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 10
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 10
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 70
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 45
The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C.
Send for Circular.

The British Postal System.

The correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives a clear account of the workings of the British postal system. Here is what a little child can do with the postal savings bank of Great Britain. He can go with his penny saved to the postoffice in his hamlet, and buy a penny stamp, which he can affix to a saving card, which the postmaster will hand him, and which has places for putting on twelve penny stamps. When he has filled his card he will have laid by a shilling; and then his card will be forwarded by his postmaster to the postoffice department in London, which will send him back a book, showing that he has credit for the shilling with the government; and when he has reached a deposit of twenty shillings, or a pound, the pound will begin to draw interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

As these postal banks are intended for the humble classes, not more than £30 will be received from one person in a year; and as it is the wish that every accommodation be extended to these unpretentious savers, it has been arranged so that they can, in case of need, draw their money out of any one of the 6,000 postoffices in the United Kingdom, after having given due notice of intended withdrawals. I see no reason why this system of caring for savings should not be introduced in the United States. The experience I have had in financial matters rendered me not as unqualified as some to express an opinion in the matter. And I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the English postal savings banks the safest and most economically managed savings institutions I have any acquaintance with.

Suppression of the Measles may be relieved by a dose of Ayer's Pills, which produce the desired effect through sympathetic action.

All About the Origin of Carriages.

The oldest carriages, used by the ladies of England, were called whirlicotes. These became unfashionable after Ann, the daughter of Charles IV. and queen of Richard II., about the end of the fourteenth century, showed the ladies how gracefully they could ride on a side-saddle. Coaches were first known in England in the year 1530. They were introduced from Germany by the Earl of Arundel. They came into general use among the nobility in the year 1605. The celebrated Duke of Buckingham was the first who rode in a coach and six horses; to ridicule this pomp the Earl of Northumberland put eight horses to his carriage. Coaches let to hire were first established in London in 1625. There were only twenty of them kept at the principal inns. In the year 1637 there were 50 hackney coaches; in 1654 there were 200; in 1694 they were limited to 700; in 1755 to 800; there are now 1,100.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for

Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Waltham, Ind.*

An Anti-Marriage Resolution.

The London and Provincial bank has passed the following resolution:

The board being of opinion that it is on many grounds inexpedient for clerks employed by the bank to contract marriages on insufficient means:

Resolved, As a general rule, but subject to any exceptional circumstances which may induce the board to dispense with such rule—that, in future, if any member of the staff, whose income is less than £150 a year, shall marry, he shall be disqualified from continuing in the bank's service, and will accordingly be required to retire from it.

Every one must cut his coat according to his cloth; but considering the number of persons who do marry and live comfortably on less than £150 ($750) per annum, I doubt whether the proposition that marriage is undesirable on a smaller income would meet with general assent. —*London Truth.*

A Pretty Little Poem in Prose.

Chambers's Journal.

A little rain, the sun again, a shadow; a summer day, some new-mown hay, a meadow. A girlish face, a matchless grace and beauty; we spend the day in making hay, sweet duty. Some fading flowers, some happy hours, but fleeting; a week of rain, and then again a meeting. One quick, shy look, a rippling brook, some clover; a sky of gold, the story told, a lover. A fair sweet maid, a short word said; what is it? I try my fate, and not too late to miss it. The years have gone, and still loves on that lover; he loves always, as days and days pass over. A loving wife, a long, long life together, have made him bless that sly, sweet "Yes, forever."

Delights of December.

This month comes winter and sleighrides, and pretty girls, and frozen kisses, and two hands in one end of the muff, and Sunday-school oyster stews, and colds in the head, and mumps, and plumbers, and lots of nice things.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Mormon Recruits.

Miss Emily Faithfull, in a lecture which she delivered in Edinburgh, called attention to the fact that out of 27,000 of the latest recruits to Mormonism 20,000 came from Great Britain. The English headquarters of Mormonism is, she says, at Liverpool, and there is an immigration fund deposited at the Bank of England, from which the expenses of government are paid.—*London Truth.*

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FOR EVERY FORM OF *Skin and Blood Disease*, FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only Infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18

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Circulation Last Week, 150,000.

WHY SO SUCCESSFUL.

The BLADE is a magnificent success as a family newspaper, as is evidenced by the enormous circulation given above. The reason of its success is that it embraces those features which the people desire in their reading. It goes into 150,000 homes this week, and is read by at least three-quarters of a million of the best people in the country. Hence it is a magnificent medium for advertising. Our advertisers receive a better return for their money than they can obtain in any other periodical. Try it and see.

CLEVELAND will have the appointment of two major generals and six brigadier generals of the regular army. Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will be retired next July, and the President will designate what Colonel shall succeed him. A year later will occur the retirement of Gen. POPE, and then the question will be whether Gen. TERRY or Gen. HOWARD shall be the next major general. Whoever is promoted, there will be a vacant brigadier generalcy. Maj. Gen. HANCOCK will retire in February, 1888, opening the way o the promotion of still another brigadier general. In filling these appointments the President will have to decide between Gens. HOWARD, CROOK, MILES and STANLEY, supposing that TERRY shall have been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by POPE'S retirement, as he ought to be. In April, 1886, Inspector Gen. SACKET goes on the retired list, to be followed in July of that year by Gen. NEWTON, the chief of the corps of engineers, and in August by Surgeon Gen. MURRAY. This is a very extensive programme of appointment, and the great question of all will be whether MILES shall succeed HANCOCK, and thus become the head of the army, when Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN retires in 1895, ten years from the 6th of next March.

ASIDE from its peculiar and special features, the BLADE is the best paper for the family published. No paper in this or any other country gives the amount of good, useful and entertaining matter that the BLADE does, and consequently it has the largest circulation of any paper published. Send for a specimen copy.

THE San Francisco *Argonaut*, in a recent issue, objects strongly to a phrase in a New York *Times* editorial article, in which the writer speaks of "the little band of plotters headed by Mr. BLAINE." The *Argonaut* says:

> The little band of plotters headed by Mr. Blaine number something like 6,000,000 of adult male voters, and not a traitor skiker among them; not an unrepentant, unreconstructed rebel among the lot; not a treasonable Northern copperhead; not a hypocritical, mud-hiding person; not a deadly snake; not a sulking, snarling stalwart; not a mercenary editor paid from the "English Pottle fund." Into the amiuscule of treason rode the 6,000,000; boldly they rode and well. Stormed at with lies, into the jaws of calumny, into the hell of false accusation, rode Blaine heading his 6,000,000, then they rode back—the 6,000,000; ranks unbroken, not a man dismayed, not a soul disheartened. They that fought so well, came through the jaws of death, back from the mouth of hell, all of them—all the noble and gallant six million!

THE bill introduced by Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, into the House of Representatives this week to provide against a contraction of the currency through the retirement of the National bank circulation by the payment of the bonds on which their circulation is based, is a mischievous one. It is a step in the direction of an irredeemable greenback currency—"fiat money." The bill provides that when the national bank circulation has fallen to the limit of $303,318,984, that thereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue United States notes in place of such national bank notes as may be surrendered and cancelled, in sufficient amount to maintain the volume of paper currency to a total of $650,000,000. This measure is the thin edge of the wedge. Once adopt it, and how long before the cry would go up that the stringency of the times is because of a lack of sufficient money for the needs of commerce, and the demand be made that the volume of the currency be increased—by the further issue of greenbacks?

IF we divide the total popular vote of a state in November by the number of district presidential electors from that state, the result is the average number of voters represented by each elector. Applying this test to ten states, five Northern and five Southern, the fact is made apparent that a Northern voter has hardly half the influence on the presidential election that his Southern confrere has. Look at the figures:

SOUTH.	
Alabama	10,934
Louisiana	12,597
Mississippi	15,321
Georgia	14,284
South Carolina	13,071
NORTH.	
Indiana	$8,068
Kansas	7,211
Ohio	7,527
New Jersey	7,267
Iowa	6,554

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE business depression is growing still more severe. Reductions in wages, curtailment of production, and strikes are very numerous and increasing; the prices of wheat and iron continue to decline; the coal combination is in imminent danger of going to pieces, forcing important corporations into bankruptcy; idle money is still accumulating at the financial centres; the railroads find their earnings declining; the stock market is depressed, feverish, demoralized; leading commercial interests are menaced by a proposed treatly with Spain; the country is in doubt as to the future of the silver currency, bankruptcy legislation, the Pacific railroads, and other matters of vital consequence in the control of Congress; and business affairs in the United States are complicated by depression, poverty, and panic on the other side of the Atlantic. These are the simple facts of the situation.

THE last month of this year and the first of next year will be prolific in failures and reductions, for it is a period when settlements are made and economies are decided on. The approaching maturities of paper, the settlement of partnerships, and the holding back of money by the banks of all cities for the January payments of interest and dividends, are conditions of annual recurrence tending to financial break-downs. It is also a condition of annual recurrence, that, after the turn of the year, the liquidations and payments are found to have disincumbered the business machinery, that money is in more extensive circulation, and that tendencies to business revival begin to develop.

THE *Financial Chronicle's* list puts the gross earnings of the principal railroads in November at $18,765,567 on 41,551 miles, against $20,830,748 in November, 1883, on 39,361 miles.

ONE of the most important negotiations of the Government recently is the Nicaraguan treaty, which is a very comprehensive affair. It cedes to the United States a strip of land six miles wide across the entire country from ocean to ocean, and gives with it territorial and political jurisdiction. The ports of Greytown on the Atlantic and Brito on the Pacific are included in the ceded territory. Reciprocity of trade is also included in the treaty, but no subsidy or payment of any kind in money is required by Nicaragua beyond a share of the canal tolls, when collected. If not acted upon soon, it will leave Nicaragua free to make just such a treaty with France or England, which would be greatly to the disadvantage of this nation.

AN effort is making to have the several commercial treaties now pending discussed in open session of the Senate, instead of in executive session, as is customary. The treaties all pertain to matters connected with commerce, and are of direct interest to a very large number of people; and these certainly have a right to know what is being done, and what arguments are being presented on both sides of every question which may arise. By all means let us have open sessions.

THE telegraph reports discoveries of gold and silver in Georgia, a few miles south of Chattanooga. The ore is said to yield $15 in gold and $40 to $50 in silver to the ton, and if the deposits are as extensive as claimed, the production of the precious metals may be brought up to a point to supply all the demands for coinage and the arts and manufactures.

THE balance of trade at New York was largely in our favor last week, as compared with the corresponding week last year. For the week ending December 12 the value of imports at that port shows a falling off of $650,000, while exports increased about $2,500,000 in breadstuffs and cotton alone.

THE business failures for the week number 248—an increase of 54 over the total for the previous week. The present condition in business gives some signs of an early change for the better, and the failures of the present must be looked on as the result of the final turn of the screw. Things will ease up after the holidays are past.

ON and after January 1 next the day will be reckoned at Greenwich observatory as commencing at midnight, the hours being counted on up to 24, or midnight again. For many years a dial showing 24 hours has been erected at the observatory, but in future the 24-hours day will be official.

CHARGES having been made by the Washington *Star* that ST. JOHN sold out to the Democrats, he has written a letter denying the charges entirely.

AN attempt to blow up London bridge was made last Saturday night, which, however, proved an utter failure, as far as the design to demolish the structure was concerned. About £50 worth of window-glass was broken in the vicinity. The bridge itself escaped without injury. The dynamite is supposed to have been placed on one of the abutments. Of course this attempt has only the effect of intensifying the feeling against the Irish, whose work it is believed to be. No lives were lost.

COREA has had a revolutionary outbreak which occurred during an entertainment given by the king to the British minister and others. On a given signal, the king's son and ministers were massacred. The queen has disappeared. A collision occurred between the Chinese troops and Japanese. The king placed himself under the protection of the Japanese. Foreign residents of Corea are safe. The motives of the rebellion are unknown.

ITALY is very much excited over the agitation in France in favor of increased duties on grain and cattle. There is already great distress in the northern provinces of Italy, owing to the scantiness of the crops, and the closing of the French markets by a high tariff would mean ruin to the farmers. A special Commission of Inquiry as to the best method of making reprisals in case France carries out her ideas, is to be appointed immediately.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

There need be no trouble whatever in exterminating the whiskey business. Rum is not half as strong as people imagine, and can be as easily handled as any one of the innumerable curses that the good of humanity demands the law shall take hold of. The liquor traffic has no real strength, and its existence is only assured by the cowardice of its opponents. In the cities of the country it has maintained its place through the party organizations by adroitly holding its vote in hand, and keeping it in readiness to throw as a mass on the side of the party that would give it the best terms, but in the country it is not strong enough, numerically, to have any real power.

All that is necessary to, not restrict but wipe it out, is the organization of the people who oppose it, irrespective of party lines. Could there be an honest combination of those who hold that the sale of intoxicants is an evil, and who believe that they have the legal right to destroy it, they would be astonished at the ease with which it would be accomplished.

Why should not the good people of any county combine to this end? What are they to lose by it? What influence in business, society, or anything else, have these pirates of the Beer spigot? What business can they injure, or what earthly influence can they wield in anything, except on election days?

The business men of the country should be the first to take hold of it. The country merchant has a dollar-and-cent interest in this matter, and he should make it his business to lead in all movements for crushing out the liquor traffic, for it is the worst opposition he has. One prominent Democratic merchant in Ottawa county, Ohio, astonished the Democracy by voting for the Prohibition Amendment in 1883. When asked why he did it, his answer was:

"Because, the money of the county is being absorbed by the Whiskey and Beer shops. Every bad account on my books I can trace directly to Beer. The Beer shops get what is due me. The amount paid out for Whiskey and Beer is just that amount taken from my trade. The Drunkard, and the county is full of them, don't buy hats, boots, clothing or food to any extent. His wife gets but very little that I sell, for neither she or her children are properly fed or clothed. It has mortgaged the farms of men who owe me, who, when they did not drink, used ten times the goods they do now, and always paid for them. The number of drinking places is increasing so rapidly that unless the business is destroyed it is only a question of time when they will absorb the county. I voted for Prohibition in self-defence."

He was right, and his manly statement of the truth swelled the vote of the county for Prohibition to more than respectable proportions.

All that is necessary to carry Prohibition triumphantly in two-thirds of the states of the Union, is for just this class of men to take hold of the matter and organize their counties in the interest of Prohibition. The temperance organizations, useful as they are, cannot accomplish Prohibition alone, because they lack the numerical strength. The parties cannot do it as they are now organized, for they permit the Liquor interest to get between them, and give it the balance of power in almost all the states.

It must be done by the organization of citizens, led by practical business men, on a non partisan basis. All who are opposd to Liquor selling must agree to act together on that question, and differ as widely as they choose on all others. Here is a giant evil to be killed, and to kill it it must be attacked by the people whom it is devouring, armed with the weapons fitted for such warfare. When they engage in this struggle they must not be handicapped with other questions. Tariff and anti-tariff men must stand shoulder to shoulder against Rum; Greenbackers and National Bank men, all in fact who hate the liquor traffic, must be permitted to come together on this one question, and be given an opportunity to deliver a blow at it direct, without running the risk of division through fear of hurting anything else that they have an interest in.

The vital points to be carried are the legislatures of the states. The legislatures should be pledged to Prohibition in every state which elects a legislature next fall, and in states where the governor has the veto power, it must include the governor. But it must not include anything that does not bear directly upon this question, for if complicated with other issues it will never be carried. There are many questions of importance in government to be considered, and so long as Prohibition is permitted to go bumping around among them it will be crushed.

A majority of the voters of the states of New York and Ohio are in favor of Prohibition, and yet last fall the Prohibition candidate received, in round numbers, 20,000 in one state and 14,000 in the other. The mass of the Prohibitionists of both states felt that they could not afford to complicate other interests with this, and they let it alone. But make Prohibition the issue on the legislature, which is the first step, and the two states would be carried triumphantly.

What needs to be done this winter is to organize the whole country on this one question. Every man who is willing to pledge himself to vote next fall for candidates for the legislature who will pledge themselves to vote for submitting Prohibition to the people, should put himself upon paper. Every county should be organized and a systematic canvass made. Meetings should be held regularly, and addressed by the best speakers procurable, to the end of enlightening the people on this, the most important question that has come before the American people for a century.

Business men, who are in a dollar-and-cent way, more interested in this than any other class, should take hold of it to give the movement strength and character.

When it is taken hold of in this way it is as good as done. Rum can be practically killed out in two-thirds of the states in three years—one year to elect a legislature that will submit a Prohibition amendment, one year to vote upon the amendment, and one year to get together and put in operation the machinery for its enforcement. It has taken Maine 30 years to do it, but the other states have the benefit of Maine's experience, and can avoid her errors.

The one thing necessary is organization, not of a class or party but of the whole people. Rum is a curse that assails the whole people, and the whole people should be organized against it. To fight this monster which has its hold upon all families, we need every man and woman of every creed, religious and political. It is a danger that has no regard for creeds or party affiliations. It claims its victims from all classes and all parties. The son of a Democrat is in as much danger from it as the son of a Republican, and the home of a Unitarian is as liable to be invaded as that of a Methodist or Presbyterian. It makes war upon Humanity, regardless of lines, and Humanity regardless of lines must enter the lists against it. The country must be organized against Rum, and Rum must be fought where it can be affected and nowhere else. In the organization we hope to see accomplished, there should be no side issues involved; there should be no clashing with other issues or other interests, but the way should be made clear for every man and woman who appreciates the danger Rum is to the country, to aid in its suppression.

The BLADE is doing all in its power to bring about this organization. There are plenty of other plans and all of them have merit, but this is certainly one that every one can accept conscientiously. It does not interfere with any other method. Those who hold to the idea of a national party can certainly not object to this preliminary massing of the forces. It does not detract a particle from their strength, on the contrary it increases it. Nothing can be lost by arousing the public conscience on this question, preparatory to an attack all along the line. No harm can result from a comprehensive organization of all classes in opposition to the infernal traffic.

The BLADE is sending out blanks for signatures by the thousand to every state in the Union, thus doiug what it believes to be good work—work acceptable to all who wish to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE GRANGERS AND PROHIBITION.

Ever since the organization of the Order of "Patrons of Husbandry," more commonly known as "Grangers," temperance has been favored by its membership (which includes both sexes), and the order has always stood ready to cast its influence in favor of any measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic. At the recent meeting of the Ohio State Grange, at Akron, in which body of 150 delegates the granges of the state, numbering over 18,000, were ably represented, the following report of the committee on Temperance was unanimously adopted:

Be it enacted, by the Ohio State Grange, that we regard the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one attended with evil unmixed with good. It brings poverty, misery and ruin to thousands of innocent women and children. It presents temptations which are often too strong for the young and inexperienced, leading the youth of the land into dangerous associations. It breaks hearts, blights and ruins homes. It becomes a power which corrupts legislation and pollutes our politics;

THEREFORE, We do most respectfully request the Ohio Legislature, at its next session, to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution providing for the complete suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and we further request them to so frame the language of this amendment and the words which are to be placed on the ticket in voting for it, that there will be no opportunity for misunderstanding its meaning, nor risk of mistakes in voting for it, to the end that a clear expression of the will of the people may be obtained.

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE."

Miss BOUTON'S last book, "Social Etiquette," is a worthy companion to her "Health and Beauty," and should be in every household. It is the most practical and sensible treatise upon social observances ever printed. Price $1. Note the combination of the book with the BLADE in this issue.

THE House committee on Ways and Means is reported to be in favor of going slow on the matter of tariff reduction this winter. HEWITT'S efforts since Congress met to have Chairman MORRISON and the rest of the Democrats on that committee carry out Sec. MCCULLOCH'S recommendation for placing all raw materials on the free list (which is an entering wedge for free trade—it would put wool, for example, among "raw materials"), has been negatived by all the members except MR. HURD, and has led to a decided coolness between MORRISON and HEWITT. It is also said that both HEWITT and HURD are anxious that the Mexican treaty bill shall receive favorable action at this session, but it seems that none of the other Democratic members of the committee desires such action. There may be difficulty in reaching the bill at all. In order to do so a bill for the relief of fruit-growers and to encourage the cultivation of fruits must be got out of the way. This bill was reported from the committee on Agriculture, although it is a measure to reduce internal taxation on fruit brandy. Among its friends are some of the strongest opponents of the Mexican treaty bill, and they are not willing to consent that their bill shall be committed to the committee on Ways and Means, where it properly belongs. MR. HEWITT is anxious to have the Mexican treaty bill taken up, if practicable, as soon as the inter-state commerce bill shall have been disposed of.

TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

We have printed forms of blanks for the organization of all opponents of the whisky traffic on a non-partisan basis, which we are sending out by the thousand. Those willing to give a few hours time to the cause of good morals, will please send for them. Enclose enough to pay for the printing and postage, five, ten or twenty-five cents, if you choose. If not we will send them free, to any address. What we want is the organization of the people against the people's enemy. Enclose enough to pay the cost, or get them free, just as you choose, but get them, and use them afterr you get them.

IT is a remarkable fact, in connection with the Methodist celebration at Baltimore, that the growth of that denomination corresponds in ratio with the increase of the country's population. For instance: in the last 25 years, the population of the Union has increased from 31,445,000 to 55,000,000, and the number of Methodists from 8,600,000 to 15,000,000—practically a gain of 75 per cent. in each case.

RENEW your subscription to the BLADE before it expires. You will do yourself good, and save us a world of trouble and great expense.

A NOTIFICATION has been received from J. PIERREPONT EDWARDS, British consul at New York, announcing that the executive council of the International Inventions exhibition, to be opened in London next May, has resolved to receive American applications for space until January 31. This further and final extension of time has been granted in order that American inventions may be fully represented. MR. EDWARDS has been appointed special agent in the United States, with instructions to facilitate this object.

THE "BLADE'S" PLAN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. JAMES O. WILLIAMS, Academy, W. Va., on the BLADE'S plan for reaching Prohibition:

After reading the editorial in a recent issue, headed "W. A. Y.'s Position," I cannot refrain from endorsing your views. We are not ready for a Prohibition President; for what could he do, if he was in the White House, if he had not a majority in both houses of Congress favorable to his cause? What we want is Prohibition put before us divested of party influence, so that Democrats and Republicans can work side by side. I am a Democrat, and am as strong a Prohibitionist as any man can be, but in the late election I did not feel disposed to lose my vote in a hopeless cause. I (like you) think that the first thing to be done is to get a majority of the states on that side of the question, and the only way to do that is to vote for no man for the legislature unless he pledge himself to do all he can to place a prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people.

Next comes E. SPRAGUE, Hillhouse, Lake Co., O., who says:

If I understand your way to "pulverize the rum power," it is to fully commit, as far as possible, all the candidates for the Legislature to the cause of Prohibition, and not sustain those who will not so commit themselves, whether Republicans or Democrats. But how can the Democrat be thus committed, while he is at the same time committed to his own party, which is the avowed enemy to such legislation? And if Republicans are alone committed, would not this virtually make a party issue of it? I fail to see why the Republican party should not come out avowedly with a Prohibition plank in its platform.

This correspondent has a correct idea of the BLADE'S plan, but he falls into error in supposing that the Democracy is pledged to the Rum Power all over the Union. Its *leaders* are so pledged, and as a party organization it stands committed against Prohibition, but at least half its individual members are not. In several states in the Solid South, Democratic legislatures have enacted "local option" and other prohibitory laws. In Mississippi, solid Bourbon as it is, 29 counties (we believe) now have the Rum traffic entirely prohibited within their borders—and, stranger still, we are informed that Copiah county, of infamous political memory, is one of them. In Georgia a majority of the counties prohibit. And in Ohio Republicans are not alone committed to opposition to the Rum Power; there are thousands of Democrats in this state who will vote for Prohibition, if they can do so and *at the same time* vote the Democratic ticket. Then there are many Republicans who oppose prohibitory legislation; but we believe there are enough honest voters in Ohio who will favor Prohibition, if it is divorced from party, to carry it triumphantly.

Next is M. D. BOND, Science Hill, Ky., who in his letter says:

The BLADE'S plan is that the people of Ohio next year choose a prohibition legislature. Now this either means something or nothing. If it means anything, and somebody is really to be hurt, the BLADE will see that its readers are furnished with the names of all candidates who refuse to pledge themselves, whether such candidates be Republican or Democratic. It is not at all probable that *every* Republican candidate will so pledge himself. Will the BLADE then dare bolt and oppose his election? We shall see. But the fight cannot end with simply putting a prohibition clause in the state constitution. A legislature will have to be chosen to pass laws to enforce. And these laws will require amendment and will have to be sustained for years. All this the BLADE will have to *bolt*, here and there, a Republican nomination. Will the BLADE, through thick and thin, regardless of consequences to its party, move up into line and fight?

This writer does not seem to be clear as to the BLADE'S plan. We mean that the people of Ohio, or any other state, who favor prohibition, shall, at the election for members of the legislature, demand to know of every candidate, Democratic and Republican, whether he will vote in favor of submitting a Prohibition amendment to the state constitution to the people, and then that they shall cast their votes for the one who so pledges himself. The BLADE will insist that the Prohibitionists of each county in the United States electing legislators, shall interrogate every candidate for the Legislature as to his position on this question, *and support only the men* who take the pledge required. In case the candidates of both parties refuse to so pledge themselves, then the BLADE will insist that a Prohibition candidate be put in the field, on this issue alone, and that Prohibitionists vote for him. *The Blade will support no man for the Legislature who is not a Prohibitionist.* It will doubtless have to bolt its party's nominations for the Legislature, here and there, and will do it without regard to consequences. Is this plain enough to be understood? If not, we will write it over again.

The lesson of previous campaigns is, that there are men opposed to the Rum Power in both parties; that there are political issues before the people which they, rightly or wrongly, consider more important than this issue; that they will *not* come out of their party lines, and neglect these other issues, to join a party which presents but the one issue of Prohibition to them. And, in the campaign next fall the BLADE will be Republican as it always has been on all questions between the Republican and Democratic parties—but it will support, for the legislature, only men who will pledge themselves to the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. If the voters of any state can elect a legislature that will submit such an amendment, can they not also elect a legislature that will pass laws to carry out its provisions? And the BLADE will fight the Rum Power until it is crushed, until Prohibition is an accomplished fact in both state and nation. Only it wants to go about the work in a practical way. It will not strike where there is nothing to hit, nor will it saw the air. A Legislature can strike the liquor traffic next year—a Prohibition President, could one be elected, can do nothing. This is the BLADE'S plan to

Pulverize the Rum Power!

THE population of the United States, at present, which is generally given at 55 or 56,000,000, seems to be larger than people suppose. The New York *Tribune* makes the calculation on the basis of computation which has proved most accurate in the past, by which an increase of 2 per cent yearly is allowed, exclusive of immigration. Calculating in that mode since 1880 we find that the population of the United States was 54,467,595 on January 1, 1883, and 56,117,589 on January 1, 1884; add 2 per cent as the increase of the present year, exclusive of immigration, and 440,361, the actual immigration during eleven months, and we have 57,680,302. The immigration in December will probably suffice to bring the population up to 57,700,000 by the close of the year.

WE have sent out nearly 20,000 of our cartoon, "Can yon see any good coming out of it?" Send for them. We mail it free to any address. We want to post them all over the United States. We shall follow it with others in rapid succession. People may not take time to read, but they can get an impression through the eye. Send for this cartoon.

ONCE FOR ALL.

The BLADE is being bitterly assailed by professed Prohibition papers on the one hand, and anti-Prohibitionist on the other, for what reason is not apparent to us. We shall pay no attention to either. The BLADE is entirely satisfied with its position and its work. It was the first secular paper of national circulation in the United States to espouse the cause of Prohibition, and is yet the only one. It did not support ST. JOHN, for good and sufficient reasons, and it would do as it did were the same thing to be done again. It has nothing to apologise for. The result has demonstrated the soundness of its reasons. Nevertheless it has no quarrel with those who did, disastrous as was the result of their action. The past is dead, but the future is not. The BLADE has given more labor, more money and taken greater risks for Prohibition than any paper published in the United States, it is doing more now for the cause, and it proposes to do still more. We shall reply to no abuse, either the bold kind that is made public, or the avalanche of it that comes by letter. We have no axe to grind, and nothing for ourselves to accomplish. All that the BLADE wants is the accomplishment of Prohibition. Its conductors have been through this same mill before, and know all about it. Time was when they suffered from adherence to anti-slavery principles as they took the same chances in that struggle that they do in this. They contributed time, money and such talent as they had to arouse the public conscience against that sin, precisely as they are trying now to arouse public sentiment against Rum. They did not always agree with men who were working to the same end, then, nor do they expect to now. In the face of all clamor the BLADE will go right along, trying to do some good in the world, using its best judgment, and leaving the result, very contentedly, with the future.

FLAYING THE FARMERS.

The extremely low prices now ruling in grain are calling the attention of the Western people to the exorbitant charges of the railroads for its transportation to market. The Kansas farmer gets for his wheat, marketed in Chicago, the price in that city, less the cost of transportation and the commission paid for handling it. And where the price in Chicago is extremely low, as it now is, the sum remaining for the farmer is so small as to leave him nothing for his labor. Let us give the figures in an instance or two:

A farmer at Abilene, Kansas, gets but 46 cents a bushel for the best wheat, and the freight rate per bushel to Chicago is 25 cents. That is, it costs over one-third of the gross receipts for his crop to get it to market. Wheat at Wichita, Kas., is worth from 30 to 48 cents per bushel, and it costs 27 cents to get each bushel to Chicago.

And with corn the case is still worse. From any point west of the Missouri river—unless there is a competing line—it costs more to get the corn to market that the farmer receives for it. Or, to state the matter in another form, the railroads get more for hauling the corn 500 or 600 miles than does the farmer for his weary summer's work in raising the crop, cutting it up, husking it, and hauling it to the railroad. No wonder the Kansas farmers are burning their corn for fuel. The exorbitant exactions of the railroads make it valueless as a marketable product.

Nor do the railways themselves pretend that the rates they charge are just. Be it understood that these figures are for points at which there is no competition—no other way for the farmer to reach a market than by the one road. He may pay the rate demanded, or he may crib his corn for the rats to feast upon through the winter, and support his family as best he may. That is no affair of the railroad. The monopolists who own and operate them know that he has no remedy. But where there is another line of road, the case is different. For example: The rate on corn per bushel from Council Bluffs, on the western boundary of Iowa, to Chicago, is less than eight cents per bushel, while from Des Moines, which is but little more than half that distance, the rate is eleven cents. The reason is, that there is competition from Council Bluffs to Chicago, and none from Des Moines to that city. The farmers of the West are devoured by these soulless corporations. Ruin stares them in the face. They have no means of reaching a market for their products but by the railroads, and these coolly demand from a third to a half of the Chicago price for the grain for transporting it.

There is but one remedy—the power of the law. The constitution of the United States gives to congress the power to regulate inter-state commerce, and its aid can not be invoked too soon. That means a fierce contest at Washington. Any measure for the relief of the farming community from these extortions will be fought to the bitter end. The whole power of Wall street will be brought to bear to clog the wheels of legislation. The stock gamblers want the roads to make money, as it aids them in their schemes. The men who own railway shares and bonds wish them to make large dividends. The farmers toil early and late to add to the wealth of the country, and Wall street waits to wrest the lion's share of the fruits of his toil from him.

RAISE CLUBS FOR THE BLADE.

We ask the friends of good sound literature, and good sound principles, to see that the BLADE not only holds it present circulation, but increases it. There is not a neighborhood in the United States, in which a club for the best family paper in the world cannot be secured, at a trifling expenditure of time. Renew your own subscription and send with it another name. We want a very large increase this year. Send in the clubs and see that they are large ones.

DURING the last seven years, 569 speeches have been printed in the *Congressional Record* that were never delivered on the floor of the House. Is it not about time that the useless expense of printing buncombe speeches at the Government's expense be stopped?

THE free trade animus of the "tariff for revenue only" men is seen in their attitude on the new Spanish treaty. To accept this would be to ruin the Louisiana sugar industry, and the protectionists are therefore against it, on principle. But the "tariff for revenue only" gentry also oppose it—because the revenue from sugar imports is about $50,000,000 a year, and to adopt the treaty would reduce the revenue to a point at which there would be no Treasury surplus—and hence they could not work for free trade under their deceptive war-cry. Principle is sacrificed to expediency.

NASBY.

The Trouble with the Democracy at the Corners—A Perfect Dead-Lock.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Dec. 12, 1884.

The question uv the Fedrel offises is the one wich agitates the Corners jist now, to the exclooshun uv everything else. Everything in the shape of laber is suspendid, the entire energies uv the citizens bein consentratid on this one pint.

Bascom, Deekin Program, Issaker Gavitt, Kurnel McPelter and me had a consultashen over the matter, and we finally desidid upon a plan wich we thought wood settle the question for ever, and ease down the public mind onto it. I originated the skeem.

It wuz plane that every man in the Corners wuz determined to git one uv the three posishens wich are to be filled by cuttin orf the heds uv the present incumbents, exceptin the Post-offis, to wich everybody consedes that I hev the sole rite. Bascom remarkt that he wood like to fill one uv the places hisself, fur the honor uv it, but inezmuch ez he wood gobble all the salaries, wich wood be pade to him fur whiskey, anyhow, he thought that he cood afford to forego the honor, and therfore he woodent be a candidate.

The moment he sed that I seed a lite.

"We hev em now," sed I. "There is eggsackly 237 dimecratic votes in the Corners. Let us ishoo a call for a meetin uv the Dimekratic electers uv the Corners, and deside this matter by ballot!"

"Wat good wood that do?" asked the Deekin. "Every man uv em wood vote for hisself, and there we are agin. Wat better are we off then than now?"

"We will wait and see the glory uv the Lord. Put yer trust in me, and I will pull yoo thro!" I sed.

Therefore we announst that on the next Thursdy, wich wuz just a week ahed, the Dimocrisy uv the Corners wood meet and cast their ballots for proper persons to fill the posishens uv Post-master, Collekter uv Internel Revenoo, and Collekter uv Customs; that whoever receeved a majority uv the votes cast for eech place shood be yoonanimously recommended by the entire Dimocrisy for the posishens named.

This wuz stisfackrtry, cz it appeered, and the eleckshun wuz held. Deekin Pogram, Issaker Gavitt and Kernel McPelter met at Bascom's the mornin uv the eleckshun, and I give em direckshuns.

"It will result this way. I shel be electid yoonanimously to the Postoffis, for that posishen is yooniversally conceded to me. Every other Dimocrat in the Corners will vote for hisself. Now wat we want to do is fur all uv us here to vote for one man, and we hev em. There is present here, five votes. Ef we five concentrate on one man it will make jist a majority uv four fur the men we vote fur, wich is a majority. See? We hev em and they can't complane."

The ballots wuz cast and countid out, and the result wus jist wat we calkilatid onto.

Every man in the Corners hed jist one vote fur the different places, except the Deekin for Collector uv Revenoo, and Issaker Gavitt fur Collector uv Customs. They hed five eech, givin em a cleen majority uv four over any other wun candidate. Then I spoke to em ez follows:

"Felow Dimocrats, we hev agreed to abide by the result uv this ballot, and the ballot hez bin hed. It appeers that every Dimocrat in the Corners hez percisely one vote for eech uv the various posishens, except the wich is chosen yoonanimus, and Messrs. Gavitt and Pogram, they hevin five each. Me, Gavitt and Pogram are therefore, yoor candidates fur them posishens, and it is to be hoped that ther will be no kickin. Nothin is so disagreeable in a Dimocratic caucus ez kickin. The voice uv the people must be respected, and the voice uv the people is fur these two gentlemen, by a majority uv four. We shel therfore prepare the nessary document to be sent to the next president at Albany, and we expeck that every Dimocrat at the Coners will sign it jist as cheerfully ez tho he hed bin the one selectid."

Then ther wuz a row, the dimenshuns uv wich I never saw exceded in the histry uv the party.

Ez one man the Dimocrisy riz, eech on his respective hind feet, and remarkt he'd be dam ef he sined any sich thing. The caucus hed bin packed, and ther hed bin bargin and sale. There wuz no reason why five men shood git together to elect each other, and they wood not stand it.

"Wat will you do?" I asked.

"We won't stand it?" they replied, and they left the house.

Wat did they do? Every blastid one uv em wrote out a petishn recommendin hisself fur the place he wantid, denounsin the ackshen uv the eleckshun ez a frod, and swarin that he wuz the choice uv jist ez many of the Dimocrisy ez any other one.

But I wuz not at the end uv my resources. I had a thunderbolt in reserve. I went to the most noisy uv the lot and remarkt to em that it wuz all well enuff to git the appintment, but that after the appintment it wood be found necessary to give bonds, wich hed to hev on em the names uv property owners uv sufficient welth to make the government sekoor.

Wher cood they find bondsmen? Ez G. W. Bascom hed bin sellin likker in the Corners for a quarter uv a centry he had absorbed the entire capitle uv the Corners, and he wuz the only man in the visinity whose name wood ansер on a bond. Wuz he not committed to Gavitt and the good Deekin? Hed they not better look into this vew uv the case a trifle, afore takin desprit steps agin the peece uv the Corners?

This wuz, to yoose a vulgarism, a corker. The idee uv givin bonds hed never okkurred to 'em. They turned pail, and indulged in profanity wich wuz shockin to heer. Bonds! A Dimekratic administrashen to require Bonds! They sposed that civil servis reform meant the givin uv the offises to men without bonds, trustin entirely to ther natural rectitood.

They had never thot uv this, and they wuz harty in dammin a Goverment which required bonds uv a offis holder.

"Wat's the yoose uv holdin a offis, ef we can't make nothin by defaultin?" they asked. "Wat have we bin labrin fur Dimocrisy, all these years, if we hev to give bonds agin takin watever cums into our hands? D—n politix anyhow!"

Wat the upshot uv it will be remains to be seen. The Corners is deprest, wich wuz showed by sevrel uv em goin to work yisterday. They dam civil servis reform, they dam the offises, and sum heritix wish they hed votid fur Blane. Ef they can't hev the places, they remark, they'd ez soon see Blaine President ez Cleveland. But we hev the places fixed for the present.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Seein a lite ahead.)

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Several thousand copies of this issue of the BLADE go to persons not subscribers, their friends having sent in their names for specimen copies. We ask them to examine it carefully, and if they like it, to enroll themselves on our books. We claim for the BLADE that it is the best weekly paper published in the United States, or the world, and the cheapest. It publishes more matter, it is more carefully edited, and is altogether the best for for the family. Its enormous circulation in every state in the Union, is the best evidence of its value.

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Send in your name as soon possible. Take notice of the combinations we make of books and the Waterbury Watch. Any how, examine the paper carefully.

FRANCIS MURPHY is conducting crowded temperance meetings in Pittsburg.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Dr. James Woodrow, who has been teaching evolution in the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., was requested to resign. He refused and the trustees removed him, whereupon other professors resigned.——Engineer John Fitzsimmons in a suit against the Pennsylvania railway at Youngst

Correspondence.

THE GOLDEN COAST.

A Ride Through the San Gabriel Valley—Its Diversified Products—Grapes, Lemons, Oranges, and the Cereals.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12, 1881.

The coast mountains in California take on local names at different points along the coast. The mountains northeast of Los Angeles are called the Sierra Madre mountains. The San Gabriel is the largest river which has its source in the Sierra Madre, and the valley through which it flows is as sunny and fertile a spot as is to be found in California. As you drive through the valley you have a picturesque view of the mountains in the distance, and a nearer view of the dusky orange groves, and acres and acres of vineyards around you.

At this season of the year the grain fields have been harvested, so that they present only barren stretches of light, sandy soil. But we saw from the well-filled barns that this semi-tropical valley bears all the products of our Ohio fields, in addition to its rich harvest of tropical fruits. It is well irrigated from the river, and the cereals in the orange groves looked as healthy as we saw it, as if there had been a fine shower.

There are some fine large fruit ranches in the valley which are owned by individuals. Some of these have hundreds of acres in grapes, and make their own wine. Besides the vineyards, they have large orange, lemon and pear orchards, and English walnut grove. It takes a good deal of capital to carry on such a farm, but when the profits come in they amply repay all outlay. Orange trees must be ten years out before they bear well, and must have plenty of water and incessant care. Well grown trees have been known to yield $60 or $70 per tree, and when you remember that 60 trees can be planted to the acre, you see that the profits are startlingly large, as compared with those of an Ohio dairy or grain farm. Nothing could be more beautiful than an orange grove, if only the grass were allowed to grow under the trees. The pale green of the young leaves on the tips of the branches forms a pleasing and vivid contrast to the peculiarly dark, glossy foliage of the body of the tree. The trees are spaced so that if you stand on the side of the orchard, and look straight across they seem to run in parallel rows; if you look obliquely from any point the rows seem to radiate from that point. The irrigating ditch runs along on one side of the orchard and sends out branch ditches between the rows.

The vineyards do not present so attractive an appearance as you might think; they do not grow with that wild luxuriance of foliage which you see in the grape vine over your back porch. They are cut down and the superfluous foliage trimmed away, that all the strength of the vine may go into fruit, and into forming a good, thick stalk. The grapes raised in the San Gabriel valley are mostly the Mission grape, a medium-sized purple grape, and the large white Muscat. The California grapes are very different from the grapes raised in the Eastern states. They are sweeter, more fleshy, and the skin adheres more closely to the pulp, so that, as the children say, they will not "pop." The grapes are picked now and are being dried into raisins or crushed in the wineries. We visited several of these on our tour of inspection through the vale.

The process of wine-making looks simple enough to an observer, but it is said to require skill and care to have it "come out just right. The wagon load of grapes is driven up on the outside, and the grapes are shoveled into the receiver, from where they drop into the grinder and are crushed. The grinder is on a cylindrical, wooden case, and works something like a coffee mill. The iron projections on the axle turn round, and just escape touching the projections on the sides of the case. The stems cannot pass through the sieve, and are thrown out at the end of the mill. There is no conductor which carries off some of the juice unmixed with the pulp. This is the juice which is to be made into white wine, and must be immediately separated from the skins, so that it may not take on their ruby color. The rest of the juice and the pumice pass from the mill into a sort of trough, and are then raked into conductors which pass through the floor and carry the pumice down to the lower story to large tub-like reservoirs. These conductors are wooden, about two feet square and open on the upper side. In the lower story they can be seen threading the ceiling in all directions.

They allow the pumice to stand in the reservoirs until the juice has taken on the color of the skins, and until a certain degree of fermentation has taken place; the reservoirs are then drained off and put away in the wine-house cellars. What remaining juice can be extracted from the pumice is made into alcohol.

The juice is heated beyond the boiling point; by this process the alcohol is freed from the oils, and passes off in the form of vapor through pipes into another reservoir, where by the application of cold it is condensed into liquid again. The pure, unmixed wines, together with the seeds and seeds now thrown out to dry in the sun, after which they are used as fuel in the furnaces. They serve very well for this purpose, because the seeds contain so much oil.

QUIZ.

A Land of Peace and Plenty Going to Waste.

MARION, WILLIAMSON CO., ILL., December 4, 1881.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Too little has been said of Southern Illinois. The enterprising people of the Northeast and East are going West or farther North, seeking homes on the bleak plains, urged by the glowing descriptive letters which are sent out from these regions of prairie which are nothing more than lands of storm and wind, where destruction outweighs prosperity. Land seekers either for homes or for speculative purposes would do well to visit Williamson county, and its people earnestly request them to do so. It is populated by a class of people who are comparatively behind the times, but nowhere in the world are to be found people more contented. This satisfied content, together with certain old fashioned independence is the cause of their being behind the times. As good civil people, willing to live as their forefathers lived, and yet not opposed to any improvements that may be made. They admit they are sadly in need of "Yankee investments."

The commercial business of dairying could be carried on here without the slightest improvement. There is no soil in the world better adapted to the raising of grasses, clover being a specialty. As is the case in all rolling clay lands, water is in many places a good depth below the surface; but good water and plenty of it can be obtained at little or no expense, any where in the county. Fruits and vegetables do well here. The soil also brings good grain. It is one of the finest places in the world for raising winter wheat.

Read and learn what Williamson county wants to make it the finest county in Illinois. It wants to saw mills to make into lumber its hundreds of acres of fine timber. Then it wants thousands of good farmers to take this cleared land and turn it into grain and stock farms. It wants fruit growers, dairymen. The very best of soil and climate for all kinds of berries.

In short, the county offers a rich field for dairymen, stock-raisers, wool-growers and all business that can be carried on in the state. Come with shafts and open up coal mines. When you come to look at the land, do not get discouraged at sight of the plain livers who dwell here. Do not let the sight of log houses impress you with the idea that there is no money to be made here. Do not think that because some men here spend their summers bending over a two-acre patch that you will be obliged to do the same. But come with the intention to improve, and you will meet with no opposition, but will be made welcome by good people, who will also welcome any of your undertakings. Land is worth from $10 to $30 an acre.

M. A. J.

A School Teacher Who Can Shoot.

A Horse Cave, Ky., special says: P. J. Slocum, a school teacher, who incurred the ill-will of some of the community, received several anonymous letters lately suggesting that if he didn't leave town he would be waited on. He did not leave. Saturday night a mob of men surrounded his house. He fired into the crowd and succeeded in driving them away. Wayne Crain was killed inside of the yard; another man (John Long) was wounded in the leg; several horses were wounded, and several other men are supposed to be wounded. Long claims there was no mob, but that they were riding peaceably along the road when fired on. Slocum is being tried at Munford for the killing of Crain.

It Should be Generally Known

That the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections, all settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down, and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

BLAINE IN 1888.

What a Morrow County Man Thinks of the Election.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, written by Dr. J. T. Evans, of Fulton, Morrow county, Ohio, to Mr. H. B. King, a prominent Democrat of Licking county, in reply to a card:

DEAR SIR—Your card, in which you ask whether I suppose Blaine now "sees various channels in which he can make himself useful," is at hand. In reply I wish to say this: Unless the Democratic party has grown vastly better since its last imbecile president (whose cabinet was a nest of traitors) went out of the White House. I believe a Democratic victory will vastly nullify the ways in which James G. Blaine can make himself useful.

Blaine has long been my choice for President, and I want to vote for him in 1888, because he is eminently worthy and a grand statesman. But, should he never reach the presidency, the impartial historian will rank him as the peer of the greatest of America's great men who have had like aspirations and suffered like defeat. Are Webster, Clay, Douglas or Chase forgotten? And how many men have gone, as I believe you can, with perfect propriety, thank his Satanic Majesty most devoutly for it. The idea of a large Democratic majority in any state having many thousands of white Republicans, and thousands upon thousands more blacks than whites in its population! Yes, thank the Devil; thank the Devil, for without the forty and odd electoral votes the 1,100,000 negro voters bring to the South where would your party be?

Have you ever stopped to ponder the fact that Southern Democrats who stood by the Union are thrust aside, and the places of honor and authority given to men who sought to destroy the Union? Who is sent to Congress? The rebel general. And do you know that the eleven states which seceded have now 22 men in the United States Senate assuming to rule the government which they without exception sought to overthrow? I tell you, Ben, the sort of "man whom the king delighteth to honor" proclaims of what sort the king is, and union Democrats at a discount in nearly all the states having Democratic majorities and ex-rebels at a handsome premium, shows of what sort the Democratic party is.

So little is there of the politician in me that I think neither less nor more of a man because of his politics, but were I a Democrat, patriotic and loyal, as all men ought to be—I feel very sure that just about this time I would sit down and very seriously question the wisdom of a vote which had made possible a victory over which men shout themselves hoarse with cheers for Jeff Davis and fling the rebel flag to the breeze. Since such things insult all right-minded loyal men and exhibit the same spirit which animated the same men 20 years ago, it is fitting to use Mark Antony's words:

Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then you and I and all of us fell down
And bloody treason triumphed over us.

Such things were too much for us, but you suffer defeat with us for these fellows are too many for you (the dog wags the tail, you know) and I will only add: Oh! for a host of Democrats like John A. Dix to teach such Democrats the respect due to the flag of the United States.

Truly yours, I. T. EVANS.

PROTECTION THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

The Dominant Idea of Republicanism—The Curse of the Party in the Future.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

From the outset the vital and dominant idea of the Republican party has been protection. It began as the party of protection in saving the great territories of the west from the encroachments and curse of slavery. The test thing which the Society or individuals have to ask of the civil government is that they may be duly protected. It is only the rebel and the criminal who cry out to be "let alone." There are some things which can not be let alone. First of all the government must protect itself. Its supreme duty is to maintain the integrity of its own sovereignty. Then it is bound and will have the ability to extend to its every citizen the protection necessary in order that he may have a wholly fair chance in life. To this duty this duty is clear enough, but it means a great deal.

Protection is always a living issue. Mr. Blaine, in the recent campaign, was right in insisting on protection as the chief point in issue. It may be, however, that he might well have extended the idea of protection more expressly beyond its relation to the question of the tariff. The Republican party is not a party the full strength of which has ever been rallied or could ever be rallied on any mere bread-and-butter platform. Nothing is truer than that "man does not live by bread alone." Sadduceeism is little, if any, better than Phariseeism.

If it were true that the Republican party had lost its ideals and its moral ideals, it would be time for it to die and give way to another organization better than itself. But is it not so. The party is bound to reconsider its bearings, clear the deck, and trim its sails for fresh action. In doing this all it glorious history and highest ideals reassert themselves. It can not now have a letter, a more living principle of action than this of protection. Among the several forms of protection through government take the following:

1. Protection of the laborer, by means of a reasonable tariff, against the pauperizing wages system and low standard of living which prevails in Europe and other countries.

2. Protection of American citizens in foreign countries.

3. Protection of American citizenship in America. This means the protection of the ballot from fraud and terrorism; the firm and utterly intrepid protection on the part of the National Government of any citizen, of whatever race or color, in whatever part of the land, from interference in the full enjoyment of all civic rights and privileges. In most of the Southern States, everybody knows and no one denies, there exists no such thing as a "free ballot and an honest count." This is a state of things that cannot be tolerated with safety. It is a form of treason to the Republic. The Democratic party connives at it to-day, as it always has done. There ought to be protection from it. There ought to be a great party in this country with honest patriotism and courage enough to demand and insist upon such protection.

4. There ought to be protection for the territories and the whole country, from the organized conspiracy and spreading curse and unspeakable shame of Mormonism. The Democratic party has always opposed doing anything about it. The Republican party hitherto has not distinguished itself by any very sensitive or courageous statesmanship in the matter. The policy of dilly-dallying with such an evil invites trouble and disaster.

5. There ought to be protection of American citizenship from the perils of illiteracy. No popular government on the globe could be safe with such an appalling mass of ignorant voters. A wise and humane government will protect the individual citizen from the blight and curse of such ignorance. It ought to protect its patriotic and intelligent citizens against such risks and evils as must inevitably go with such a state of things.

6. And there ought to be, in some way, protection of the home, of society, of the state, from the power of the saloon and whisky influence. There is danger in such influence in body politic. The opposition to it may grow wild and run to impracticable extremes, but the Republican party must come to the rescue of the home, as that is the foundation of government. For the last 24 years the Republican party has carried the life of the nation in its breast because it was the party of protection against the nation's foes. Composed as it is of the best elements of society, it must continue that role of protector and rise to all new emergencies as they present themselves. In all cases where it has fallen short it has been punished, but has risen up all the better for the experience, and so it will again and again. New parties may come and go, but in a great nation no party with a single idea and aim can ever expect to rise to the dignity of control.

Lively Breeze at Buffalo.

Buffalo and vicinity were visited by one of the severest storms of wind and rain Monday morning that has ever been known thereabouts. The wind, at times, marked a velocity of 64 miles per hour. In the lower part of the city cellars were flooded, and on a section of land known as "The Island," a large number of small houses, occupied by fishermen, were blown down. Huge lumber piles were scattered for hundreds of feet, causing considerable damage. About 50 feet of the sea wall is believed to be damaged, which will cause an outlay of $20,000 to put it in repair. A section of the roof of one school-house was also blown off, but beyond the cases noted no damage was done.

Prohibition.

A Temperance Republican Speaks.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Noticing a communication headed "A Prohibitionist in a Fog," I thought I would endeavor to cast a ray of light in that direction, hoping thereby to help disperse the fog. I heartily approve the course of the BLADE in the late campaign, in supporting that grand leader, James G. Blaine, thinking thereby to do the temperance cause greater service, than to throw its influence in favor of a party, which accomplished nothing but the elevation of the Democratic party into power.

Without attempting to disprove any of "W. A. Y.'s" statements, I will offer a few thoughts for consideration. The weight of his first argument is to prove we can have no Prohibition amendment without that party. Let us see. We form our temperance leagues, we present our cause to our county conventions, and if our league is strong enough to command respect, we will receive recognition; if not, how do we expect to elect Prohibition candidates? Or in our primary elections, as held in some counties, vote only for men who will vote in the Legislature for re-submission, or we may petition our representative. Hardly a man will refuse the request of a large per cent of his constituency, especially when it does not cause him to commit himself.

In his second argument, "W. A. Y." seems to say "you can't carry a prohibitory amendment without my party." If so, how did we come so near it one year ago, without it? How did Maine, or Iowa, or Kansas, obtain Prohibition? The people were not aroused last fall; and many refused to vote Prohibition, believing it partisan in its character. Let us have the people aroused, and it will receive "a majority of 275,000." His idea of what we need as well as prohibition in the constitution, I heartily agree with.

By his third I understand we can have no temperance legislation under a prohibitory amendment without a new party. If we can carry a prohibitory amendment, we must have, naturally, a majority of the legislative districts of the state. At least, this is true in all ordinary cases. Now, if this be true, we are able to control our representative or senator, as the case may be, and so control the Legislature. But he goes on to say that our past laws were not enforced; therefore we have his fourth argument, assuming we must have judges committed to prohibition. If our laws are not enforced whose fault is it? Presumably our own. How often do we hear of a judge refusing to pass judgment under a law supported by the people? Not often. But, I take it, as much, if not more, devolves upon our juries. What follows? In townships in which your amendment carried, elect men for trustees, who will report temperance men for jurors. In local elections, partisan politics do not often assume entire control of the people.

Following him, we have his fifth agreement, based on his former assumptions that we have a Prohibition party strong enough to elect every state officer, every county officer, every township, municipal, or other officer under the laws; or, if failing to so elect, we can derive no benefit from a prohibitory law. Such a condition of affairs, as stated above, the most sanguine cannot hope for. A great portion of the responsibility of executing rests with officials, but a greater portion remains with the people. But as he develops no new necessity for his party no new statement is necessary, further than to say if we can elect one officer favorable to prohibitory law, why not another? With the first clause of his sixth argument I agree. We must continue the warfare as long as the evil is found among us. We need not expect the Rum Power to succumb without a struggle. The contest will be more desperate than ever was witnessed on the field of battle. I, as a young man, do not expect to see the day when it will be impossible to obtain the damning poison, but I do hope to see the time when those who deal out the withering curse and those who frequent their dens shall be excluded from refined society, instead of being made its idol.

In these sentiments, I believe both the BLADE and W. A. Y. will agree with me; but, of the latter's plan "of an Independent Prohibition party" I can not see the necessity. I interpose no theory to controvert his, but as facts have, since the creation of the world, proved more than theories, I point him to Maine, Sue has enjoyed a prohibitory law for over a quarter of a century, and if her most noted men are to be believed, it is as well enforced as if they had our "Independent Prohibition party."

For the sake of argument, let us assume that St. John was elected President, and that Congress will submit an amendment. If you do not have state prohibition, how will you obtain it? Or, having it adopted in states where it was not supported, how will you enforce it? Following this course of reasoning, does it not look as if state prohibition must come first, and from non-partisan action? What is there in a name if we can accomplish as good results without it as we have already seen?

Go on, good old BLADE, turning neither to right nor the left. You have the support of every true temperance man in your efforts to "Pulverize the Rum Power."

Swan, O. H. H. W.

Prohibition.

[The following article is from the pen of a revered minister of the Gospel, formerly of Ohio, now a bishop of an evangelical denomination in Iowa. His words are truly words of soberness—words of cheer and of counsel; and we commend the article to all fair-minded readers.—ED. BLADE.]

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the wise and firm stand you have taken on the question of prohibition. Good and wise men may differ concerning the best means through which it may be reached, but good and wise men are of one mind—that it ought to be reached. I do not wish to qualify my words, but rather repeat, and if possible make them stronger; that *good* and *wise* men, and *women*, will unite in saying, "Pulverize the rum power," and when pulverized, let the winds of heaven blow it into the regions of thick darkness.

It will not only require firmness, but a great deal of common sense, to successfully contend against this power. Many of the friends of temperance thought that the best plan to adopt was to make it a kind of national political question for this fall. The time may come when that will be the right step to take; but that time has not yet come. So far as it is wise to connect it with politics at all, it is certainly the better way to work in, and through, that party already organized from which we have reason to expect the most. This is certainly better than to give everything over into the hands of a party from which we have no reason to expect anything.

To succeed in this contest, the first and most important thing to do is to create moral sentiment. This can and will be most effectually done by organizing local temperance societies, something after the order of the old "Washington Society." It will take time to overcome such a monster, but patience and perseverance will win the day. But some men lack patience, and try to rush it into politics before we are ready for it. A prohibition governor or president would be good, so far as the moral effect is concerned; but what could they do in the way of breaking down the rum power, unless the sentiment of the people was brought up to the point where it would sustain them? We have thousands of prohibitionists in Iowa, but the majority of them are not of the St. John kind. We think it was unwise to make it a national issue, when there was no chance to accomplish anything unless it would be to weaken and possibly defeat the party from which we have good reason to expect the most sympathy.

But because a mistake was made, however, we must not falter, but push the battle harder. The cause of temperance has made wonderful advancement in fifteen years. We have to-day fifty temperance workers to where we had one fifty years ago. Fifty years ago it was not uncommon for ministers and church people to keep liquor in their houses, and use it on their tables during meals; but that day is now past, especially among evangelical Christians. A few of the old formal church people may still use it, but they are far in the minority.

It should be remembered that the temperance question, in many respects, is different from any other question with which true moralists and philanthropists ever undertook to grapple. The slavery question was local, but the temperance question is almost omnipresent. Rich and poor, young and old, are all more or less associated with it. It is a demon, the most hateful and destructive of all demons. There is money in it; death in it; grief in it, broken hearts in it; poverty in it; ruin and disgrace in it. It is a powerful foe against which to contend. But God and the angels, and all the good and pure on the earth, are on the side of temperance, and it will and must triumph at last. The victory is coming.

This is no time to falter. We must work day and night. Let the pulpits all along the line speak out, in clear and unmistakable terms; let the press keep up a constant fire; let the women (God bless the noble women of America) rise up in their might and say it must and shall be done. What must and shall be done? Why, "Pulverize the rum power." Woe to the men that fear strike a blow for prohibition; let them fall into the rear and inhale the poisonous of sour beer, strychnine whisky, until the crack of doom.

I am glad that your paper has come bold to the front. I should be glad if the circulation of the BLADE would reach half a million. Any secular paper that has the moral courage to come to the front in the temperance question at a time like this, deserves to meet with favor, and the BLADE will. It deserves to overshadow those cowardly sheets that bow and scrape at the doors of saloon-keepers and brewers. If I were not a minister, I would be tempted to propose three cheers for the Toledo BLADE—and three times three for the wise, noble and fearless stand taken by its editor in favor of prohibition.

I am sometimes amused, and often provoted, at many of our city papers. Every once in a while they will come out with a vengeance on the mayor and police for not keeping better order and preventing so much crime; and in the next column they will have a leader against prohibition, or some ugly fling at the temperance workers. Every man of common sense knows that three-fourths of the crimes committed, and three-fourths of the misery experienced in our cities is directly traceable to the liquor traffic. What would any man of common sense think of a city government that would authorize the letting loose of a thousand mad dogs on the streets, and then denounce the mayor and police because men, women and children are bitten? This fairly illustrates the case. It is true that mayors and policemen often fail to do their whole duty, but how can they preserve order when hundreds of saloons are sending scores of men out into the streets every hour crazed with the worst kind of liquor? Chase out, or rather "pulverize" the dogs and no one will be bitten. Break down the rum power, and at least one half of the police force can be disnissed, and women and children will be safe on the streets. Why do not our secular papers see this? They do see it, and know it, but they have not the courage to strike the monster. But the victory is coming.

J. WEAVER.

Iowa, December 4, 1884.

In a difficulty between Alphonso Michaux and his mistress, Matilne Segar, in South Baltimore, Michaux became very jealous, and in his rage shot her dead, then killed himself. Michaux and the woman came from Belgium in September last.

How Gus Kept Up His End.

After a pause, Gus thought it was about time to put in his oar, and gave us the following:

"Gentlemen, I ain't much on game; fact is, never shot a gun in my life, but I have had some rather queer experiences on the lakes, and don't mind telling you about a curious thing that happened to the Mohican, a little schooner that I was mate of in '42. Chicago wa'nt much of a place then, and we had brought up some dry goods and groceries from Buffalo, and took back 36 barrels of pork, all that had been packed there that season. We had fair weather until we got round to lake Huron, when there came up the biggest blow we had struck that season. It came pretty near knocking the sticks out of her, and the pork got loose in the hold and rolled around considerably, but she weathered it and before we struck St. Clair flats it was all smooth sailing again, and we reached Buffalo all right, but when we tied up at the wharf and opened the hatches I'll be blowed if she didn't go to the bottom of the creek that quick that we hardly had time to jump for the wharf.

"We got a diver next day to go down and see what the matter was, and I don't know as you will believe me, but it is a fact, there wasn't a barrel of that pork to be found, and there was a hole in her bottom that you could have driven a horse and wagon through. I don't know as we would have ever known how it all happened if it had not been for the steamboat George Washington picking up the pork, which they found floating around in Lake Huron, and then we knew that when we were rolling and pitching in the gale the pork got loose and broke through the bottom, and the only thing that kept us afloat was the air in the hole, and as soon as we raised the hatches and let the air out, why of course she went down. I tell you, gentlemen, it was a mighty lucky thing we did not do it before we got into Buffalo creek." And the crowd thought so, too.

BAKING POWDER TRAMPS.

The danger to the public health from the indiscriminate use of the many lime and alum baking powders of commerce has been so fully exposed that everybody desires to avoid their further use.

The proprietors of some of the worst of these powders are now going from house to house, trying by means of a trick, or so-called test, with heat and water, to show that their article is as good as the Royal Baking Powder, which everybody knows is absolutely pure and wholesome, the object, of course, being to supply many years relied upon to produce light, wholesome and palatable food.

The housekeeper will do well to be on her guard against these baking powder tramps. Every intelligent person knows that any goods peddled from house to house in this manner, or that are given away in samples, or sought to be introduced by secretly traducing the character of other goods well known to be pure and reliable, have no merits of their own, and have failed to find purchasers through legitimate means.

As a matter of fact, one of these tramps is trying to introduce a powder that has been found by the Government chemist to be 1.85 per cent. lime; and the other peddles a powder that is 20 per cent. alum—one a powerful caustic, the other a corrosive poison.

No such tricks or jugglery can deceive any one. The crucial test that the Royal Baking Powder has undergone during the last quarter of a century—the test of actual and successful work in the preparation of pure and wholesome food, under which it has never yet failed—is entirely satisfactory to the practical housekeeper. She has always had "good luck" with it in making light, sweet and delicious bread, biscuit, and cake, and has placed it, to stay, at the head of her housekeeping favorites. The Royal Baking Powder has the reputation everywhere of being the best and the only pure baking powder made, and the baking powder tramp who attempts to supplant its place in the confidence of the housekeeper will find this a bad year for his business.

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Three-fourths of this profit will be made up out of the sale of advertising space, and advertisers will pay $1 to $1.50 a line because they have 100,000 circulation. If they had but 10,000 they would pay but 10 cents a line. Therefore, every subscriber, by the number of advertising profits, is worth to a paper of 10,000 circulation $1. We propose to keep the paper strictly to 50c. a our subscribers at the $3 rate, and in proportion to the $81,000 profit after giving back to subscribers out of the paper's earnings the sum of $30,000 in Premiums.

This is a plain statement of facts, and we positively object to resorting to illegal methods as an excuse for offering "numbered certificates," "coupons," "drawings" or "awards." It is simply proposed to make division with our subscribers of the profits which the use of their names as subscribers will create.

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1	Capital Premium	1,000	1,000
2	Capital Premium	500	1,000
10	Premiums	250	2,500
100	Premiums	100	10,000
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10th, carriage,	350	11th, buggy,	250	12th, gold watch,	200
13th, gun,	150	14th, gold watch,	125	15th, gold watch,	100

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100 elegant albums, worth in cash, 750
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500 elegant bound books, 1,000

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1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real names and Postoffice address—not for publication, but as you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. Do not criticise. Write briefly.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

IX.

To start with, unless you have fairly good health it is useless to think of undertaking a work which will often demand irregular hours, the exercise of physical strength, and some power of self-control, although the latter may be learned if the will power is not wanting. Men who have become the best of surgeons, conducting without a tremor the most difficult operations, have confessed to a shuddering faintness in the beginning of their professional work, which was only overcome by degrees. A lack of bodily vigor, however, it is difficult to supply, as there are constant draughts upon the strength and endurance, from which only the elasticity of health will give a perfect rebound.

You must be either unmarried or a widow to be admitted to a training school, as your time for two years belongs to the institution—you must also be able to bring satisfactory references as to your good moral character, and be fairly educated. Then as to the age. There is a slight difference of limit in the different schools. In the majority of them, however, it is between 25 and 35. In the one connected with the Women's Hospital in Philadelphia, it is between 21 and 45 and in Brooklyn and Washington city it is from 21 to 40. Younger than this there is not likely to be the stability and definiteness of purpose required; older, the health, however good it may be when admitted, is likely to succumb quicker under the strain to which it will be subjected.

If you are satisfied that you are all right in these respects, you can write your letter of application to the superintendent of the school you desire to enter. Let it be short and to the point, a simple statement of your wish in case there is a vacancy. You will probably receive in reply a printed list of questions which you are to answer in writing. You will be required to give your name and residence; your age, date and place of birth; whether you are single, a widow, or married; if a widow, whether you have children, their number, ages, and how provided for; to state where you were educated; to tell whether you are strong and healthy, and have always been so; whether your sight and hearing are good; whether you have any physical defects, or any tendency to lung or throat disease; your height and weight; your present occupation; where last employed, and finally the names of two persons as references, one of whom, if you have been engaged in any work outside of household duties, must be your last employer. Then you sign your name to a statement declaring your answers to be correct.

This sent off all that you can do is to patiently await a reply. Should there chance to be a vacancy, and your answers have proved satisfactory, you will receive a reply that you may come on a month's probation. Here is where the expense comes in. You must pay your fare there, and have money enough to pay it back again in case of rejection. Board and lodging for the month are free. At the end of that time, if you have proved that you are able to do what is required of you, and if you desire to go on with the work, you are regularly entered as a pupil and sign an agreement binding yourself to run through the whole course of two years, and obey without opposition the rules of the school and the hospital.

Why of the hospital do you ask? Because it is there where most of your work is to be done, where you are to receive much of the practical teaching which will prepare you to be an adept in your profession. All of the schools are connected with some hospital, although not necessarily in the same building. The pupils all reside at the Home, but are on duty certain hours, as they are required, by the bedside of the sick. During your training, you serve in each of the different wards of the hospital, and sometimes are put upon night duty, but not until you have been in the establishment three months. The aim is to give each pupil an opportunity to learn practically what is necessary to be done, and this experience extends to the most serious cases.

Of course you attend lectures from the physicians, and receive instructions from the principal of the school and the head nurses. You are taught the best methods of ventilation, how to use disinfectants, what to do in emergencies, a proper diet for the sick, how to observe and record important symptoms. You are drilled in the application of blisters, poultices, etc., in giving baths, changing beds clothes without disturbing the patient, using enema and douches, control of sudden hemorrhage, and a hundred and one other things which are necessary to know in the care of the sick and convalescent.

Time is given each day from duty for the meals and an hour every afternoon for rest and recreation. You have one afternoon in the week to yourself and a half of Sunday, and sometime during the year are allowed two weeks' vacation. Your evenings are almost always your own, and you can receive your friends until 10 o'clock, or go out, remaining until that hour, or later with the sanction of the matron.

After the month of probation you must wear, while on duty, the school uniform, which is plain and simple, costing little, and adapted to your work.

The course of instruction extends over two years, and then, if a satisfactory examination is passed, a diploma is given, and armed with that, with health and a desire to work, an assured future is yours.

Now as to expenses and remuneration. As I told you before you must pay your fare to the school, and be prepared to get back home if not accepted at the end of the month's probation. During the two years, your board, lodging and washing are given free of expense, and a small salary is paid you per month, graduated according to the time you have been there. The sum differs in different schools. It ranges from eight to ten dollars a month for the first year, and from twelve to sixteen dollars a month for the second year. Of course this is very small, but you must remember that your expenses are few, and you are gaining a profession that will pay you well by and by. Even should you be called upon to go out to private nursing during your last year, you will receive no more, the salary being paid into the institution.

When you have your diploma in your hand, you can safely look the world in the face and say "I am independent." You will have no difficulty in getting constant employment at salaries ranging from sixteen to twenty dollars a week, and sometimes reaching to $25, board included. As yet, the demand for such nurses far exceeds the supply, and will be likely to continue to do so for a long time to come. Of course if you return to your home in small places, you would have to be content with smaller pay, say from ten to fifteen dollars a week.

The following is a list of the schools in this country to which applications for admission can be made:

Nurse Training School of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Training School for Nurses at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass.; Training School for Nurses, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City; Connecticut Training School for Nurses, New Haven, Conn; Boston Training School for Nurses with Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Training School for Nurses at Charity Hospital, New York; New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, New York; Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.; City Hospital Training School for Nurses, Boston, Mass.; Washington Training School for Nurses, Washington, D. C.; Buffalo General Hospital Training School for Nurses, Buffalo, N. Y.; Training School for Nurses at Rochester City Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; Brooklyn Training School for Nurses, Brooklyn Hospital, N. Y.; Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, Ill., Mary Fletcher Hospital Training School for Nurses, Burlington, Vt.; Orange Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses, Orange, N. J.; Training School for Nurses, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.; Cincinnati Training School for Nurses, College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.; Charleston Training School for Nurses, City Hospital, Charleston, S. C.; Training School for Nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York; Training School for Nurses at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now a few words more before leaving this subject. One of the most important things for you to learn to do is this: To implicitly obey the physician's instructions in all cases not left to your own judgment. He is held responsible for the patient and not you. Even if you do not think he is pursuing the right course, you have no business to say so to the patient, nor endeavor to make the friends dissatisfied. You are the nurse and not the doctor. If you do not remember this, you will find yourself in trouble.

As I said before you will meet with hard things in this life you are choosing, but there is no work or profession in which harassing and perplexing things do not come. On the other hand, the satisfaction that the saving of lives through your care will give, will outweigh all else.

If there are any of my readers who feel that they have an aptitude for this work, and are unable for any cause to enter a training school, let them place themselves under the instruction of some successful physician, and then study every good book upon hygiene and the care of the sick which they can lay hold of. In this way they can make themselves exceedingly efficient, tho not so skilful as the trained graduate from the school, because they have not the opportunity to gain so wide an experience before being thrown upon their own responsibility. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Pincushion.—Cut a piece out of cardboard just the shape of the sole of a slipper. Then cut another for the toe. This may be made in two pieces or in one as you prefer. It is easy to cut a paper pattern from a slipper. Cover these three pieces with bright colored or black satin which has been ornamented with embroidery, the sole and the heel and the other pieces in the center, or if there are two in the middle of each. Line the sole neatly and then overhand the toe to the sole. Make a pincushion that can be crowded into the toe. This, too, must be covered with satin. Sew a fancy cord all around the edges to hide the joining, and a cord to the heel to hang up by, twisted into three loops.

Hand Screen.—Take a palm leaf fan, gild the handle or wind it with silk cord, and sew peacock feathers in rows, overlapping each other slightly round and round until it is all covered. Tie a bow of peacock blue satin ribbon upon the handle. If not wanted for a screen, it makes a pretty wall decoration.

Pocket and Hanging Pincushion for Gentlemen.—Cut out a paper pattern of a fan, round or oval, like the palm leaf. From this cut two pieces of pasteboard and cover one with velvet and the other with satin. Upon one embroider a pretty initial. Overhand them together. If liked, pin-cushions can be made larger and to suspend at the side of a bureau. Cut out two pieces of pasteboard the shape of a fan. Use a lead pencil with some sort of a fancy top for the handle. It is easy enough to find one at the book stores. Cover both pieces of pasteboard with pretty cloth and overhand them together, fastening the handle between them. Then make a square cushion covered with some contrasting color to that of the fan, and fasten it by the four corners to the fan. Gild the handle, or, if it is black, wind it firmly with narrow ribbon, so it will look as if striped. Put a cord and tassel at end of handle to hang it by. Sew tiny bows of ribbon over the four corners of the cushion where they are fastened. It is not necessary to put the cushion on straight, but in any irregular way in which you think it looks pretty.

Zephyr Flowers.—"Kansas Girl," I will try and answer your inquiry about zephyr flowers. I have just made a wreath of them, which took a frame 16x18 in. I used 1¾ spools fine hair wire, 5 cts. worth each of light and dark green, pink, white, red, yellow and about half as much of dark red and purple zephyr. The green was used for leaves, stems and centers of such flowers as require a green center.

To make a bunch of rose leaves cut a piece of wire about 6 ins. long, take a lead pencil, or something about that size, in the left hand and hold the center of the piece of wire against the pencil with the thumb of left hand, and also hold the end of either light or dark zephyr as you wish your leaves to be, with the same thumb against the wire, then with your right hand wind the zephyr around the pencil and hold it there with the thumb while you fold the end of the wire nearest the right hand over the zephyr toward the left, and the other end toward the right, and as they cross each other over the zephyr it draws tight; they will hold it there. Then pass the zephyr around the pencil and weave the wire back and forth as before and continue this way until you have the leaf long enough; ¾ in. will be about right; then slip off from pencil, cut through the centre of the zephyr that was around the pencil and carefully comb each side with a new fine comb into the shape of a leaf. The ends of the wires twisted together and wound with the zephyr will make the centre stem a leaf in the bunch. Then make four more leaves with shorter pieces of wires and fasten to the center stem and leaf by twisting the shorter wires a few times around the long stem. These arranged like a bunch of natural rose leaves are very pretty.

Roses are woven and combed the same way. The leaves must be longer. Seven or eight fastened or twisted together and the ends curled under a little like a rose will form the flower. Light green combings will do for the green centre. Just take a little, pinch it together and stick it right in between the leaves of the rose, and it will stay. Larger flowers, something like a pink, can be made by weaving with double zephyr around something an inch or two in circumference instead of the pencil and comb right over, commencing at the end, instead of combing each side separate. As for roses, I made one variagated this way, weaving first white and then red in one leaf, then white, red, and white in another, etc. This was about the prettiest flower in my wreath. Five such leaves will make a flower, they are so much larger than the others.

I made bunches of small flowers by weaving on the pencil about two inches long, and after cutting through the center, commence at the end and wind them around until you get to the stem. Those made of yellow, white or red, twisted together in quite large bunches, are very pretty. I have calla lilies, fuchias and pansies in my wreath. Buds are made by fastening combings to stems made of wire. After a little practice in combing and weaving, by taking natural flowers for a guide, you can make a very nice variety. If you cannot understand this, tell me what part you do not understand and I will try and make it plainer.—AUNT RUTH, Mazeppa, Minn.

Fraschon Hood.—To the lady who, a few weeks ago inquired for directions for knitting fancy hood, I send the following, clipped and saved from the HOUSEHOLD some time ago. If she will send me the patterns she mentioned, in return, I will be much obliged: One oz. cream white Germantown wool, and 1 oz. light blue or pink shetland—or it would be beautiful knit in silk. Cast on 20 stitches. Knit across 10 times plain; widen by putting wool around middle before beginning. Knit 10 times more and widen on the other side. Knit this way until it is about ¾ yd. long. Then widen every third time across until it is about 9 inches across. This is half the fanchon. Now decrease in the same way, measuring to keep both sides the same width. When long enough there should be the same number of stitches, as at the beginning. Cast these off. The first stitch should be slipped throughout the knitting. Crochet scollops of 8 trebbles all around with the shetland, then make very loosely a chain of 8, and catch to the edge of the white about ¾ of an inch apart. Continue this all around the hood. Work in this way across the hood, beginning at the first rib on the end. Catch the chain same as on the edge, ¾ inch apart. Work across every alternate rib in this way until the other end is reached. The effect of these loops is very pretty, showing a little of the white foundation. Use small wooden or rubber needles.—MRS. M. IDA SMITH, West Hallock, Ida.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Torchon Lace.—Cast on 20 stitches. Knit first row plain. 2d row—k pl to last 6 stitches—t o 2—n—1 pl—to 2—3 pl. 3d row—10 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—6 pl. 4th row—Like 2d. 5th row—12 pl, t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—5 pl 6th row—Like 2d. 7th row—14 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—4 pl. 8th row—like 2d. 9th row—16 pl—to 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—3 pl. 10th row—k pl, there should be 24 stitches on this needle. 11th row—sl 1—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—the rest plain. 12th row—5 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—13 pl. 13th row—like the 11th row. 14th row—6 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—11 pl. 15th row—like the 11th row. 16th row—7pl—to 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—9 pl. 17th row—like the 11th row. 18th row—8 pl—t o 2—n—1 pl—t o 2—n—7 pl. The first loop of t o 2 must be knit and the second dropped. pl means plain.—MRS. H. L. B.

Narrow Lace.—Cast on 7 stitches. 1st row—3 pl—o—n—o twice, 2 pl. 2d row—3 pl—p 1—2 pl—o—n—1 pl. 3d row—sl 1—2 pl—o—n—4 pl. 4th row—Bind off 2—3 pl—o—n—1 pl. Repeat from the first row.—H. L. B.

"Fancy Work and House Decoration" will help you in getting ready for Christmas, and 25 cents sent to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O., will purchase it.

Correspondence.

HEARTY THANKS.—I write for my sister, Miss Sarah A. Stanton, in reply to the very kind and generous proposition of "Lily of the Valley," in the BLADE of November 27. Such words of thoughtfulness and sympathy from an entire stranger for one and all who are sick and "shut in," is indeed cheering. Such evidence of disinterested goodness can but give us all a better opinion of humanity to-day. In behalf of my sister I thank you, and she wishes me to say that she truly appreciates your offer, but does not care to have the sisters help her, for she has the prospect of raising enough money to get her chair. A good sister in California has sent her pampas plumes, which kind friends are helping her to sell. My sister is not as well of late and is now unable to write. We think she has worked too steadily and has overtaxed her strength in responding to many kind friends who have written her. We hope she will be better soon.—F. C. STANTON, Otselic, N. Y.

The above will settle the question of ways and means to assist Miss STANTON who fully appreciates the good will of the HOUSEHOLD.

THAT ORGAN.—"Kansas Knight" writes of the family who owe $100 on an organ while the little boys trudged to school barefooted. Sister mine, let us be charitable. If the organ is only owned for show, your criticism is just, but on the other hand if any member of the family, or members are fond of music, it may do the whole of them a vast amount of good. Let me tell you of a family I know who bought a musical instrument when it did no seem justifiable, from a financial stand point, and their neighbors criticised them for the investment. Many times has the father returned home from an unsuccessful day's work, weary and disheartened, when the cheering notes have given him courage to press onward. Many times has the poor tired mother felt her strength exhausted when the cheering notes again gave her renewed energy. And the little children, how much happier they are for the evening hymns. They never will forget this music at home, and as the years roll by and the children go forth to battle with the world can we judge, sister mine, what good may emanate from the refining influence brought about by music at home?

Did you ever read Will Carleton's "Christmas Baby," how the father told it half of the family's living was jokes? Possibly half of some people's living is music, and while I admit we all should be careful and prudent, yet I think it wrong to dwarf the soul more than we are of necessity obliged to. Who of us are prepared to say that music does not expand the soul, and spirit and bring us nearer the angels, and the meek and holy Jesus?—OREGON.

ALMOST HERE.—Another year has rolled around and "Merry Christmas" is almost here again.

Thanksgiving was a lonely day for us, as we are the only ones in our neighborhood who have no relatives to help us return thanks to the Father above for the beautiful harvest. We managed, however, to stow away a goodly feast, and I am sure we all felt thankful for the warm, bright sunshine after the fearful cold. It may be something to live in a state which bears the title of "Land of Poets," but when the thermometer goes from somewhere above freezing point to way down below zero in a single night, I feel like giving the wind and snow and the frozen earth *over* to the poets and hieing away to some sunny land where the "merry birds" sing Christmas carols and flowers perfume the air all the year.

"The Beautiful Snow" is gently covering the earth to-day, and my little German neighbors, rollicking about, send my thoughts ahead to Christmas again. They must be made doubly happy on that day by a couple of picture scrap-books.

There must be some old lady who would be pleased with a rug, and poor little children in need of mittens; and oh, such lots of things to do to keep us all busy till the glorious day dawns!

We always have a public Christmas-tree in our village, decked out with beautiful dolls, vases and many costly things, and many people spend money they cannot well afford to spare from the every-day living; but when our Lord gave us the costly gift which this day commemorates, He did not cover a few, from whom He expected a like return, with glory and honor, and forget all about the poor. ELDIE.

Inquiries.

Will any kind reader tell me a sure, safe, simple and quick cure for asthma?—D. B. ROBINS, Fredonia, Pa., Mercer Co.

I come to the HOUSEHOLD for a favor. I found among the relics of my dear departed mother a portion of a hymn and would be so thankful if I can obtain the entire hymn from some one of the HOUSEHOLD. It must be 100 years old as the paper is not ruled. The only verse I can decipher is the 6th, and reads as follows:

"O what a glorious sight appears,
To my believing eyes;
Methinks I see Jerusalem,
A city in the skies."

I would so dearly prize the hymn if I could obtain it as a precious memento of one of the best of mothers whose memory I so fondly cherish and ever shall till life and care end together.

"O! for a touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

—MAGGIE A. LOGAN, Oneco, Stephenson Co., Ill.

Will some one please give directions how to make a good hair switch, and its cost?—HOMESICK.

I have looked in vain for my request for a pattern for knitting mittens in Saxony yarn—something besides shell. Please publish this, or I shall be discouraged.—INDEPENDENT.

Will some one of the many readers give me a remedy for a scrofulous taint in the blood? Have been troubled for several years with enlarged glands on my neck and ulcers on my limbs which are very painful. —A SUFFERER.

Nothing will do you any good permanently except a careful mode of life with regard to diet, bathing, exercise, etc., as described in "Health and Beauty." Everything that will tend to make the blood pure will help you.—ED.

Please ask the sisters what will drive away flies? What treatment is good for house roses? How to can plums so they will keep their color? How to crochet a window lambrequin of macrame cord to run ribbon through?—ELLA.

We do not publish offers for exchanges now as the list grew so rapidly that it was impossible, therefore our correspondent will know why so much was omitted from her letter.—ED.

Will Miss Bouton or some reader of the BLADE please tell me what would be appropriate for a young girl to represent "Mrs Gretchen Von Santa Claus," or "Santa Claus's Wife." Please answer soon.—T. R.

Dress in a short old-fashioned gown trimmed with fur. You can make what looks like ermine out of white canton flannel with black patches put on irregularly. Have a mantle of the same and a capoff black velvet trimmed with it. The object is to look as if you came from the landof the North, from the region of ice and snow. You must use your own taste as to detail—ED.

Why is it more proper to eat with your fork than with your knife?—B.

Because the usages of the most refined society demand it.—ED.

Will some one of the HOUSEHOLD please give me directions for making hair bracelets and earrings?—A. NEIGHBOR.

Will the editor or some reader of the BLADE please answer this? Taking a friend home with you, lady or gentleman, when you reach the house, is it proper to go in first, or open the door and allow your friend to go first?—SIMPLESUE, Charlevoix, Mich.

Let a lady enter first. A gentleman follows you.—ED.

Will the lady signing her initials MR "J. E. M.," from some town in Kansas on the Missouri river, be so kind as to send her address to me, as I wish to write to her on the subject she mentions.—MRS. D. C. STERLING, Knobpos ter, Johnson Co., Mo.

If any member of the HOUSEHOLD his peacock feathers to spare will she kindly write to the editor?

Answers to Inquiries.

The following are among the many answers received to the request for a cure for chilblains:

Winter is here again and chilblains are abroad in the land. I have noticed frequent inquiries for a cure or remedy for chilblains but a final cure is not to be expected; with most people they will return with cold weather and exposure. I have had the trouble since I was a small boy every winter more or less and I will soon be 8 years of age if I live till the 23d of February next. I have practiced medicine over 5 years of that time in a rough, hilly region where I had to go on horseback and long rides. I have tried all the remedies in us, I suppose, for myself and others. For quite a number of years past I have used one remedy that has given me the most satisfaction. Of course it will not always do the same amount of good, here it is: For chilblains—Take 1 dr. (or a good teaspoonful of strong aqua ammonia, 6 ozs. of rain water. Mix in a bottle, take two or three folds of muslin or linen rags large enough to cover the inflamed part, wet thoroughly with the solution, bind it on the inflamed part or parts, say about dark in the evening. Let it remain until bedtime, wetting as agreeable. In some cases it is well to keep it on all night, but not generally. Do this for about two nights in succession, and seldom fails in giving great relief, easy and simple as it may appear. I have several other old prescriptions not in common use.—E. T. SHAW.

If M. A. will rub turpentine on his chilblains he will obtain relief.—F. T. W.

"M. A."—Try the following for chilblain: Get a piece of ice and bore a hole in it about two inches deep and one inch across, then put a tablespoonful of lard in a tin cup and heat it very hot, then pour the lard in the hole in the ice and stir it until it forms into a white ball and rub the affected part of the foot with the ball night and morning for a few days, when the frost will have been drawn out; 'tis worth a trial. Let us hear from you. H

I saw the question asked in your paper how to cure chilblains. Get one ounce No. 6 or Thompsonian hot drops; bathe the parts affected thoroughly every night on going to bed. The length of time to expect cure will depend upon the severity of the case. One ounce of the No. 6 will cure any case that I ever saw, and I have seen some very severe cases.—W. F., Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa.

"M. A.," I had been a great sufferer with chilblains for years when I was advised by a lady who had tried it to leave off wearing woolen stockings, which I did, and have not worn a pair for sixteen years.

I have seen Pond's Extract used successfully on chilblains, and also for frost bitten ears.

In answer to inquiry for cure for chilblains this recipe will help those that are troubled with them: Make a poultice out of flaxseed, put it in an old sock and then put it on; keep it on all night and in the morning the inflamation will be gone.—THERESA CHATFEILD, Montezuma, Poweshiek county, Iowa.

Please tell "M. A." if she will bathe her chilblains in kerosene oil, then hold them so near hot coals that they will smoke, and be thorough, I think she will have no more trouble with them. My daughter had just such chilblains and they were so bad she could hardly walk; she tried every remedy she heard of, but nothing did any good, until she tried this and it cured them. She says she wishes every one would try it who has chilblains.—M. J. R.

Alcohol or ammonia will clean your gilt frames and brass chandeliers.—MRS. M.

For moths or insects of almost any kind I will except ants—there is nothing better than a wash of strong alum water.—AUNT EMMA.

Recipes for Christmas Candies.

The very best of material is required in order to be successful in the manufacture of home candies, and then with a little care very excellent sweets can be made. Chocolate creams and caramels were given last week.

Cream Almonds.—Prepare the creames for chocolate drops, and form it by the hand around the meats of the almonds, covering them as thick as you please. They will present a crystallized appearance if rolled while moist in very fine granulated sugar, or you can let them harden on the outside, and then crystallize them in a solution of sugar.

Cream Walnuts.—Remove the meats of English walnuts carefully from the shells, so that the separate halves shall remain unbroken. Make a cream of a pasty consistence, not so firm as when used with chocolate or almonds. Spread a portion of this cream, with a knife, on the inner surface of a half meat, and press another half meat upon it. Enough cream should be used that the meats may be firmly imbedded therein, without being covered. Hickory nut meats may be used in the same way. The cream should be only slightly flavored, vanilla being best suited to combine with the natural flavor of the nuts.

Peanut Candy.—Remove the thin reddish skin from the meats, and fill a tin tray to a depth of about 1 in. Pour over them hot candy, made of molasses, stirring the meats, that each one may be covered. A little less candy should be used than will entirely cover the mass of meats; use just enough to cause the meats to adhere firmly to each other, thus forming a large cake, which, when nearly cold, may be divided into squares with a sharp knife. Almonds, or the meats of any nuts may be used in a similar manner.

Sugar Candy (1).—Boil together 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar and ½ a cupful of vinegar. When thick enough, turn out to cool in buttered pans.

Sugar Candy (2).—Boil 6 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of vinegar, and 1 cupful of water, without stirring, for ½ hr., or until it crisps in cold water. When nearly done put in 1 tablespoonful of butter, and 1 teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in hot water. Pull white with the tips of your fingers. Flavor to taste.

Butter Scotch.—Take 3 lbs. of best brown sugar, and boil with 1½ pts. of water, until the candy hardens in cold water. Then add ½ lb. of fresh butter, which will soften the candy. Boil a few minutes until it again hardens, and pour into trays. Flavor with lemon if desired. Cut in small squares. Some substitute molasses, or syrup, in place of the water.

Walnut Candy.—The meats of hickory nuts, English walnuts, or black walnuts may be used. After removal from the shells in as large pieces as practicable, place them on the bottoms of tins, previously greased, to a depth of about ½ in. Next boil 2 lbs. of brown sugar, ½ pt. of water, and ½ gill of molasses until a portion of the mass hardens when cooled. Pour the hot candy on the meats and allow it to remain until hard.

Almond Macaroons.—Blanch—that is, take off the peel—and pulverize ¼ lb. of almonds, beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth, add 1 lb. of pulverized sugar; mix thoroughly. Drop on buttered paper in tins. Bake a light brown in a quick oven.

Cocoanut Macaroons.—One lb. of sugar, ¾ lb. of flour, ½ lb. of butter, 2 grated cocoanuts, whites of 5 eggs. Drop on buttered paper in tins, and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

These recipes are all from Dr. Carlin's recipes and have been tested. Molasses candy, which is always a stand-by, everybody knows how to make.—ED.

Catholic College.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Secretary, Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle.

Our Young Folks.

A DREAM OF DOLLS.

BY IDA WH—

I woke up in my chamber,
I sat up in my bed;
A light wind crossed the casement,
Just kissed me and then fled.

The slender moon in heaven
Smiled softly through the gloom—
And I heard a peal of laughter
Go rippling through the room.

The sweetest, tiniest laughter
That ever maiden heard,
As light as fairy music,
As sweet as singing bird.

And lisping lips said gayly,
"Just see our dolly there—
Who'll wash her? and who'll dress her?
And who will comb her hair?

"Let's curl it, and let's crimp it;
Let's dress her in a dress;
And shall we call her Daisy,
Or Lillibel, or Bess?

"And when we get her ready
We'll take her out to play;
She's ours—our doll at midnight,
Though we are hers all day."

And then they fell upon me
With mingled hands so small:
They washed and crimped and curled me,
And dressed me for a ball.

Then bore me soft, so softly,
And down the winding stair,
They bore me to the playground—
A hundred dolls were there.

A hundred playful dollies
Laughed sweetly, full of glee:
Their dollies were my playmates,
Live little girls like me.

They laid us in the moonlight—
Our dolly-mammas gay—
All in a row they laid us,
Then hastened off to play.

They spread a feast of dainties,
Rare fruits and candies sweet;
They said, "'Tis such a pity
Our dollies cannot eat!"

They danced in airy circles
Among the shadows dim—
They danced and sang and chattered;
We could not move a limb.

I sprang up in my chamber,
I pinched myself in bed—
The dollies all had vanished,
My fanny dream had fled.

—*November Wide Awake.*

AT BEDTIME.

BY CLARA J. DENTON.

O Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, why do you stay
In the Islands of Slumber, far, far away?
O Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, hasten along
With your tingle and jingle and lullaby song!
Come from your home in the sea, in the sea,
And play a sweet tune to baby and me.
Two little hands, so weary with play,
Two little feet that have wandered all day,
Two laughing eyes, that open will keep
Because their wee owner is so slow to sleep,
Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, hasten along
With your tingle and jingle and lullaby song;
Play a sweet tune till the laughing eyes close,
And away to the Islands of Slumber he goes.

For the Blade.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

They are wild, these little folks, when it is drawing near to the merry Christmas time—with wonder as to what good gifts are to be brought from fairy land, and put in their stockings so carefully suspended in the family sitting room, or hung upon the pretty green tree which has been brought from the distant woods for that very purpose. Santa Claus is a vivid thought in their busy little minds, and they dream of his jolly face and fat old sides shaking with laughter as he steals down the sooty chimney having his sleigh with the reindeer pawing upon the roof outside. Ah, who can ever forget those glessome days of childhood, when this King of Generous Givers formed as much a part of the childish life as the playmates with whom we sported at school, or the minister who seemed in his pulpit a being of whom we must speak with bated breath and deepest reverence!

It is well to make Christmas a happy time for children; well that their memories in after years should be such as to warm their hearts, grown cold by contact with the hard realities of life; well that the recurrence of the holiday should bring thoughts of the loving father and mother and merry brothers and sisters who made the day so bright and beautiful.

One of the ways in which Christmas is rendered delightful is by the Christmas tree. It is some work to make it ready, but the mirth and jollity which will reign when the happy time comes for gathering around its loaded branches, more than repays all trouble. And now to answer a host of questions in regard to its decoration, I am going to tell my readers all about it, from its cutting down in the forest by which its spicy odors are flung upon the winter air, until the moment it is ready for the grand illumination, and the distribution of its load of treasures.

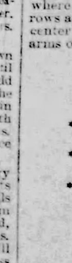
Go to the woods and get an evergreen tree the size that is wanted. Set it in a tub, after trimming off the lower limbs, and weight it down so that it will stand alone. Arrange a top to the tub which can be laid over with soft green moss, that you have wrested from its home in the forest. Add to the beauty of the whole by covering the outside with gay figured cretonne or bright colored paper.

String pop corn upon thread and festoon it to the limbs of the tree. Melt red sealing wax, stick pieces of wire into dry peas or beans, dip them into the wax to coat them, and you will have pretty red berries to make into bunches or scatter singly in the green boughs of your tree. If you cannot get the little tin candle holders, which are very cheap, make holders out of pasteboard and put your candles in ready to be lighted, fastening them carefully, where they will not overturn and set things on fire.

Load bags made of white lace and filled with candy are bonanzas for the little ones. You can buy the sweets or make them yourselves, just as is most convenient. So many different kinds of candies can be manufactured at home now, that the dweller far away from the confectioners may be quite independent.

Picture books, home made, if you choose, out of pictures pasted upon white paper, then sewed together neatly and covered with bright colored cloth or paper, are good gifts. You can make boxes of alphabet blocks by getting some squares of wood—any carpenter can cut them for you in a few minutes—and pasting letters cut out of papers and advertisements upon the sides. Glazed letters are the best for this purpose. Then put them in a pretty box ornamented by pasting colored pictures upon a white one, and it will exactly suit some little boy and girl. You can make a dissecting puzzle, too, by taking a large picture, pasting it on pasteboard, cut it all up into irregular pieces, then mix together and put into the same kind of pretty box as you have used for the alphabet blocks. Forming the picture again out of the pieces will give the children hours of employment. You can make tails, stick apples full of cloves, knit mittens and dress dolls.

If there is the solitaire board. Get a smooth board about eighteen inches square, and have three parallel lines drawn an inch apart, crossed at right angles through the center by three perpendicular lines. Then with a gimlet bore holes through the points where the lines cross each other, and two rows an inch apart and an inch from the center upon each of the four projecting arms of the cross. It will look like this:



Now have enough smooth pegs to set into these holes, lacking one. Try leaving the center hole vacant first. The game is to pass one peg over another into the vacant hole, taking out each time the one jumped, until all are out of the board except one. This will afford amusement by the hour.

Another nice present which is easily made is what is termed "slip coils." An old broom handle will do for the cutter. Point one end so that it can be put in the ground when the game is played out of doors; or set in a block of wood when in the house. Paint it in colors, two or more, like a barber's pole. Get some fine rope, cut it in pieces each about a half yard long. Make tin socoles into rings by fastening the two ends together. Wind them with any bright colored yarn or braid until the rope is hidden. There should be six of these rings. The game consists in having two parties with leaders. Alternately they try to throw the rings one by one over the pole, and each counts to his side as many as he can get on.

A toy book case can be made out of a soap box set up on one side, lined with crimson paper, and two or three shelves put in and covered with the same. Across the edges put a band of the paper to drop over, cut out in fanciful scollops. The little boy or girl will think this a fine addition to his possessions. A picture book or two laid in will add to its value.

A pretty little toy for an expectant little girl is manufactured out of a cigar box, from which the bottom has been taken. Stand it on end. Upon the inside of the bottom fasten moss with mucilage to have it look like grass. Cover the inside of the top and two sides with bright paper. Through the top bore two holes, and through them pass a red cord, letting it hang like a swing. Fasten it firmly on the outside of the top. Cover the outside of the whole with pretty cloth or paper of contrasting color with the inside. The edges can be bound with gilt paper. Put a board in the swing and fasten a gaily dressed doll in it.

Bean bags furnish great amusement to children. Make them out of ted ticking about six inches square. Sew them strongly, fill them a little more than half full of beans, then cover them over with bright colored cloth, upon which you have embroidered the name or initial of the one each is intended for.

Napkin bands are pretty for presents for little folk. Take a strip of canvas an inch wide and twelve inches long, work a pattern of cross stitch upon it, line it with some bright color, bind the edges, and put on the ends some metal clasps like those used for holding up their stockings.

Make some turtle doves out of large plump raisins. First push a clove into one end of the raisin until nothing but the round bud is seen. This makes the head. Put two cloves on each side for the feet, and then work a clove in bud-end first for the tail, leaving the pointed end sticking out.

Get a long strip of brown linen, and paste upon it at little distances apart, so that it will fold up easily, colored picture cards. Lay them down flat upon the table and put a weight upon each end, leaving them until dry. Now take a strap of scarlet or blue cloth just the size of the linen, baste the two together, bind the edges, and sew ribbons upon one end to tie around it when folded, and you have a picture portfolio at small expense which will delight a child's heart.

These are only a few of the many pretty little things that can be easily made for the tree. Of course they are all for the little ones, although the older people may have their gifts hung thereon too, and truth to tell they are quite as apt to enjoy the gifts coming to them in that way as the children.

To distribute all the lovely treasures that have been hung to the branches, it is most exciting to have some one who has a knack at carrying such things out well, dress up like the veritable Santa Claus and pretend that he has come from some fairy land to see that his gifts are given to the one he intended them for. If he has a gift for witty saying and *apropos* remarks, he can create no end of merriment. A girl can be dressed up as Mrs. Santa Claus to help him in his work. It makes the room look pretty, too, if there are deft and willing hands enough to trim it beforehand with evergreens for the occasion, and where the mistletoe can be obtained, the mistletoe bough, of which much is said in song and story, can be hung over the doors, or suspended where all the company must pass under its drooping branches.

Ah, the beautiful Christmas time with its host of tender memories and holy associations to the middle aged and old, and its crowd of glowing anticipations to the young, will it ever lose its charm, I wonder, ever cease to be regarded as the glad time of the year, when all that is generous and good in the human heart finds its time and way of expression? I trust not.

THE MAGIC LANTERN.

BY JIMMY BROWN.

Our town is getting to be full of lecturers. Mr. Travers says that they spread all over the country, just like cholera, and that when one lecturer comes to a town, another is liable to break out at any time.

The last lecturer that we had happened a week ago. He was a magic-lantern one, and they are not so bad as other kinds. He had magic-lantern pictures of Europe and Washington and other towns, and he showed them on a big white sheet, and talked about them. I made a lot of magic-lantern pictures when I had my camera, and some of them were real good. The lecturer came to our house to spend the night, and the afternoon before the lecture he went out to walk, and left the door of his room open.

Tom was at my house that afternoon, and as we were going upstairs we saw a tremendous lot of magic-lantern pictures lying piled up on the lecturer's table. Most of the pictures were hou

"I Have Suffered!"

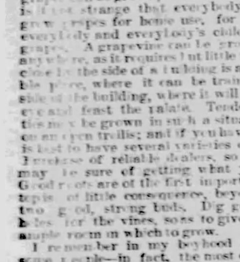
With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Physician, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me, I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism ! ! ! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great art." Valuable medicine! Anyone * * * wishing to know more about my cure! * * * may do so By addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1168 16th street, Washington, D. C.

——I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For indigestion, kidney —*Complaint*

"And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your bitters are doing me more Good Than anything else; A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength and "Flesh," And hardly a day passes but what I am commended on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson, —*Wilmington, Del.*

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO PREVENT PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DESTRUCTION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233, 235, 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions relative to all subjects connected with agriculture, and also short, communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the sheet only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address of the writer in all cases accompany the communication.

Grapes and Grapevines.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

When we consider the ease with which grapes can be grown, in almost any section, is it not strange that everybody does not grow grapes for home use, for does not everybody and everybody's children love grapes. A grapevine can be grown almost anywhere, as it does not require much room, and anywhere, as the side of a building is an admirable place, where it can be trained up the side of the building, where it will charm the eye and feast the palate. Tenderer varieties may be grown in such a situation than on an open trellis; and if you have room it is best to have several varieties of grapes. Purchase of reliable dealers, so that you may be sure of getting what you order. Good roots are of the first importance. Dig holes of little more than the cost of drawing it away. It is very rich in the mineral elements of plant food.

Now that the time has come for putting cattle in stables, some arrangement should be made for saving the liquid manure. If the manure is kept on a floor it should be on a tight, with a gutter in the rear descending to some place where the liquid will fall into a barrel or cistern. This liquid manure can be best applied by pouring it on the compost heap.

The wide difference in views of farmers as to the value of salt as a manure is due mainly to variation in the natural fertility of the soil. If there is not latent plant food in the soil to make available it will do little good, as it is not properly a manure in itself. On heavy soils abounding in vegetable matter salt is beneficial to crops, but it is by enabling them to exhaust the soil more rapidly.

The cause of the laying of soft eggs is want of sufficient calcareous matter and the stimulating effects of pepper and warm food. Some wheat screenings should be given in place of so much corn and potatoes, which are too rich in starch and defective in lime and other materials needed for eggs. Give, every day, to the fowls, one pint of the following mixture: A peck of finely powdered bones or oyster shells, finely powdered, 1 lb. of flower of sulphur, and 1 peck of wheat bran. This should be mixed with scalded meal, used moist, so that the mixture will adhere to it.

Fitting for Wheat.

Mr. Vanderhoff reported to the Elmira Farmers' club an experiment in sowing wheat, wherein he rolled a portion of the field immediately after the plowing, then harrowed thoroughly and rolled again; then drilled the wheat and rolled again. This treatment was given to two acres in a sixteen field, and the two acres yielded more than the other four. This is confirmatory of the *Rural's* theory of wheat raising, that the ground can hardly be made too hard beneath or too mellow in the upper two inches of soil. Our whole experience has taught us to plow early, and it will be all the better if a heavy rain intervenes between the plowing and sowing, and then give an abundance of shallow surface-cultivation, applying the manure, if any is used, to the immediate surface soil, not putting any of it below two inches, and the appearance of our present wheat fields shows that that is the true method of seeding.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A New Variety of Poultry.

A new variety of poultry seems to have attracted a good deal of attention by the recent Amsterdam exhibition. They are named "Cossacks," and were described as bred to point with much care. They are in size between a black Hamburgh and Minorca, have very lustrous black plumage and short black legs. The cock's comb is erect and single, with even serrations; that of the hen drops like a Minorca's, but is not so large. They have all singular and perfect whiskers and beard, like those of the French breeds, but as if brushed forwards. This gives them a very smart and uncommon appearance. They have no sign of any crest. They are to be greatly esteemed for their laying powers.

If you want to keep this variety pure do not plant any other variety near it. This variety has large, beautiful gray seed. The stalks grow from four to six feet high, two to three inches in diameter, and are grown by the acre in Nebraska and Kansas for wood. Yet the stalks stand until the frost kills the leaves and the seed turns a grayish color as the "Mammoth Russian" does, and the seed begins to dry on the seed receptacles, or are loose enough to fall out, then it is time to gather them. Take a large knife or corn-cutter, cut the heads off close to the stalk, spread them out thinly on the barn floor or in some outhouse. Keep them dry until shelled, which can be done at leisure hours.—W. J. CROLS, Castile, N. Y.

Best Ration for Milk and Butter.

There is no ration which, fed to a cow, will give as good milk or butter as corn meal and good wheat bran. There may be others which will produce these products cheaper, but the quality will be inferior; so says the wideawake little *Farm Journal*. But we are inclined to believe that it has never tried the new-process oil-meal, or it certainly would talk differently. We much prefer a mixture of corn-meal, bran, new-process oil-meal, and a good *liberal* supply Yellow Globe Mangels. Try it, brother, and eat a little gilt-edge butter for once. The trouble with the cotton-seed meal and the old-fashioned ground oil-cake which you justly condemn, is that they contain too large a percentage of free oil, and this imparts an oily and disagreeable taste to the milk or butter. The new-process meal contains very little of this, and is a sweet, wholesome, nutritious, and in every way desirable food.

That Champion Husker.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see in the BLADE of December 11, an item stating that a Charles Powers, of Wilmington, Ill., under a bet, husked 118 bushels of corn, weighing 75 pounds per bushel, in nine hours, or from 6 a. m., to 3 p. m. This wants some explanation, in some way or other, to make it at all plausible. He would have to husk one bushel of ears every 2¾ minutes; he could not pick it up off the ground if it was previously husked. Perhaps there is some mistake somewhere. Would like to hear how he does it.

[The item was copied from a special from Wilmington, Ill. Will some friend in that neighborhood give us the facts?—ED. FARM.]

Asked and Answered.

Is there any cure for thumps in pigs? If so, give a receipt.

Is there a preventative for blackleg in cattle? If so, give a receipt.

Please give a reliable rule for men uring corn in crib, husked and unhusked. C. M., King City, Mo.

Will some one with experience please give the history and peculiarities of the Yorkshire hog? G. C. B., Boaz, Graves, co., Ky.

If you were going to set out a strawberry bed next spring, what kind would you set out? J. B. Grove, (no State.)

Can you or some of your subscribers give me a cure for rupture in pigs?—SUBSCRIBER, Newton, Kas.

[Will some of the readers of the FARM please answer the above queries?—ED. FARM.]

Please inform me through the FARM what you consider the best lever devoted to poultry.—J. L. T., Salida, Colo.

The Poultry World, Hartford, Conn., is good.

Please give me the address of some of the horticultural papers and their names.—G. S. L., Salem, Ill.

Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.; *Vick's Monthly*, Rochester, N. Y.

Wrinkles.

A good, durable and cheap roller can be made of a pair of old mowing machine wheels with plank bolted on to the rim and the necessary rigging for drawing it. It does capital work.

"Provender"—Equal weights of corn and oats ground together—is a common and good grain food for horses. Adding one-twentieth part of weight of flax seed and grinding all together improves the ration by supplying the deficiency in albuminods and oil. It makes a well balanced working ration, just laxative enough for health. It keeps the coat fine and glossy, and by its aperient quality seems to prevent colds and the diseases following in their wake. Where the flaxseed can be obtained at reasonable prices it may be found profitable to adopt this ration. The addition of the oily matter in the flaxseed seems to enable horses to digest a larger proportion of the provender than they oth rwise would—an important point.

How best to feed cornstalks is a mooted question. Yes it is of great importance, for cornstalks are a leading fodder in both quantity and quality. There is much difference of opinion even as to the relative safety of cutting or not cutting stalks. The plan pursued by a good Vermont farmer is to cut the stalks quite fine, sprinkle on salt and bran in layers, moisten, and leave the whole mass to heat. It makes a sort of impromptu ensilage, softening up the stalks and making a mass that is relished and easily digested.

Sawdust its-if has no fertilizing value worth mentioning. But dry sawdust used as an absorbent, will save a large amount of soluble plant food and worked up with the whole manure pile may be used on general crops to advantage. We should prefer dry loam or muck to sawdust when conveniently accessible.

A Pomfret (Ct.) farmer, whose cows are accustomed to run beside barbed wire fence, wishing to open a part of a mowing to them for a fall feed, drew two lines of old cord and other pieces of twine across the field. The cows would not break them and there to some making them fast here and there to some stakes in the field. The whole thing was the work of only a few minutes, but not one of his eight cows ever crossed or molested that fence. They fed up to it and then turned aside. Such is the force of habit.

There is no more promising field in the production of new small fruits than the growing of seedling gooseberries of the American species.

It is not generally known that refuse tobacco, including stems, has a considerable value as manure. In places where tobacco is grown or manufactured on a large scale, this refuse tobacco can sometimes be had for little more than the cost of drawing it away. It is very rich in the mineral elements of plant food.

Now that the time has come for putting cattle in stables, some arrangement should be made for saving the liquid manure. If the manure is kept on a floor it should be on a tight, with a gutter in the rear descending to some place where the liquid will fall into a barrel or cistern. This liquid manure can be best applied by pouring it on the compost heap.

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Keeping Cabbages.

The Agricultural department of the *Country Gentleman* advises us to strip cabbages almost as closely as for boiling; pack the heads loosely and somewhat separately in layers, with clean small sticks of three-foot length cross in barrels that will not hold water, to be sunk nearly level with the earth in some cool, dry, but accessible place handy by the house. Cover only to keep out most of the snow and rain. Never mind frost, except to keep it in the cabbages when once it gets there; and so sound, clear, crisp cabbage, ready for the kettle, can always be had till May.

Sunflower Culture.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Sunflowers will grow and mature seed in any part of the United States. In this latitude, 42°N., they mature in about 80 days from planting. For several farmers in Michigan and Illinois state that the average yield of the Mammoth Russian variety is 65 bushels per acre of seed, and of the common black variety about 40 bushels. The leaves are easily cut and cured, and regarded as equal to resin weed as feed for horses. The stalks and heads from which the seed has been beaten out, make a very hot fire. Sunflower seed is more valuable for feeding fowls than other grain, and is much more valuable than corn for sheep and hogs. The seed is very easily beaten out by knocking the heads against any hard substance. The plant is exempt from the attacks of insects and endures drought well. The plants can be raised to great advantage on the sides of roads and fences, etc. They are of great value in purifying the air in places where malaria abounds. In Russia, Italy and Austria, the manufacture of oil from sunflower seed is a very important industry. About three quarts of seed will plant an acre, with rows about two feet apart, in hills one foot apart, and one seed in a hill. Allow only one head on a stalk. Hill up one foot when about three feet high, then leave the crop of seed to mature. Any land that will grow beans will produce sunflowers. The best variety is the "Mammoth Russian" which has heads as large as a water pail. This variety is very common, while those as large as a half bushel are not rare.

If you will cut this out and send it to us, we will mail you a book containing information of great value, and which will enable you to live comfortably for the rest of your life, whether you engage in our business or not. Some have made fortunes in a few months. Capital not necessary. You are in no way obligated to do business with us after reading the book. Many have said that the information received from us alone was worth hundreds of dollars to them. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

News of the Week.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Silver Dollar.

At a meeting of the House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, Buckner gave his reasons for introducing a bill to stop the coinage of the silver dollar. Chairman Bland was absent, being detained at home in Missouri by the dangerous illness of his daughter. Buckner said the introduction of the bill was not a matter of sudden impulse. "I talked with friends during the first session of Congress about the propriety of introducing it. They said something ought to be done. The present administration, if not hostile, is careless about the silver dollar. There seems to be no hope of its doing anything, but the new administration may take a more earnest interest. It is evident that the time has come when this government ought to act decisively, and the question to decide is whether we are to have bi-metalism or mono metalism. I believe that four-fifths of the people of the United States want bi-metalism, and the only difference between us is as to the means to bring it about. You have the economic phenomenon of fall and decline of all commodities without exception. Some say this is created by over-production in our protective country, but it exists in free trade countries in art and manufactures, and I have but little doubt that this reliance on gold as a measure of values is one of the potent causes of the decline in the values of American commodities, and will continue to be so long as gold is the sole standard of value of the great commercial countries of the world. The immediate effect of a measure of the free coinage bill will cause some decline in the relative price of silver. This will only be temporary if we can succeed in urging the nations of Europe to join with us in using both metals."

Prices of Farm Products.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the prices of farm products in the home markets have a tendency to a general decline.

The average price of corn is 36½c, 1c lower than the average for 1879, when the supply in proportion to the population was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years—in 1877-78, after two previous years of abundance. It is highest in Florida—50c a bushel, and the lowest price is 18c, in Nebraska.

The average farm price of wheat is 65 cents per bushel, against 92 last December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below $1 per bushel, but five times—in 1874-75-80-82-83. The lowest average in is Nebraska, 42c. The average home-grown wheat in New England exceeds $1. The average value of oats is 28c, against 32 last December. The lowest state of average is 18c, in Nebraska; the highest, 60c, in Florida. The average farm price of the entire crop of potatoes is 40c per bushel. The lowest price is 25c in Michigan, and the average price is 2c lower than last year, though the crop is not so large.

The Mexican Pension Bill.

At a caucus of Republican members of the House, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the bill known as the Mexican pension bill, as amended by the Senate, is entitled to our hearty and active support, and that we will support any and every effort to have said bill considered and passed at the earliest possible day."

It was also determined that all practicable parliamentary means should be employed to bring the bill before the House for final action. It was represented that the bill on account of rulings made by Speaker Carlisle, when it was under discussion at the last session of congress would be difficult to reach, one portion of it being on the speaker's table and another portion in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It was hoped, however, that the difficulties might be overcome, and ex-Speaker Keifer, Rep. Cannon and other prominent Republican politicians were directed by the caucus to end over to devise a method relieving that bill from its embarrassment.

The Indians.

A sub-committee agreed to favorable report to the House committee on Indian Affairs the Senate bill providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and extending the protection of the laws of the states and territories over the Indians.

The Whisky Question.

A number of congressmen are moving to secure legislation at the present session to forfeit whisky distillers. It is proposed to have the subject forced upon congress into action from the executive department. Since the adjournment of congress a large quantity of whisky has been exported, and it is asserted that by this exportation the government has lost several million dollars. The proposition is to have the secretary of the treasury point out to Congress the loss that the government is sustaining by the exportation of whisky, and to request legislative action to be taken as a remedy. Whisky dealers desire a practical extension of the bonded period for nine months, instead of being compelled to report their liquor at the end of existing three years' bonded period, as is now required. If they export at all they propose to export whisky at the end of nine months hereafter, and to give bond that the exportation shall take place at that time; in the meantime they hope the quantity of overproduction will be reduced and better prices can be obtained. If whisky remains in this country, the government, they say, will secure the tax which would be lost by exportation.

The Spanish Treaty.

Following is the message sent by the President to the senate, with the Spanish treaty:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the senate, with a view to advising and consenting to its ratification, the convention for a commercial reciprocity between the United States and Spain, providing for an intimate and favored exchange of products with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which convention was signed at Madrid the 18th ulto. Negotiations for this convention have been in progress since April last, in pursuance of the understanding reached by the two governments January 2, 1884, for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish Antilles. By the eighth article, both governments engaged to begin at once negotiations for a complete treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and said provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico. Although this clause was, by common consent, omitted from the agreement of February 13, 1884, the obligation to enter on such negotiations and to continue with due diligence was manifested on both sides to reach a common accord. The negotiation has been necessarily protracted, owing to the complexity of details to be incorporated, in order that the convention might respond to the national policy of intercourse with neighboring countries of the American system, which is outlined in my late annual message to congress in the following words: "The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, in return for the admission free or under a favored scheme of duties of our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract, the removal on both sides, from vessels so privileged, of all tonnage dues and national imposts, so that these vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade, and the removal or reduction of burdens on exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of treaties, and the avoidance of feeding restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered."

The personnel of the convention now submitted will suffice to show fully that it carries out the policy of intercourse thus announced. I comment it to you in the confident expectation that it will receive your sanction. It seems unnecessary to enter into a detailed explanation of the many immediate and prospective advantages which will flow from this convention to our productions and our shipping interests.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Marshal Wright.

The accounts of Marshal Wright, of Cincinnati, for expense attending the election in October, will be referred to the first auditor of the treasury for examination. They show disbursements as follows: For special deputy marshals, $14,105; printing, $1,588; tickets, $198; livery, $76; total, $16,562. The expenditures for special deputy marshals are duly approved by Judge Sage, of the District court. The accounts for printing, badges and livery, constituting what are denominated extraordinary expenses, are subject to the approval of the President, and can only be paid with his consent. The amount to which Marshal Wright on his requisition to meet estimated expenses was $15,572, leaving a balance due the United States, according to the account rendered, of $5,760. The sub-committee, appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Wright, will meet in Cincinnati Jan. 4.

Wants His Share of the Surplus.

Sec. McCulloch has received the following letter from Indiana. The handwriting was so bad that it had to be read by an expert. The letter is as follows:

"MR. SECRETARY: Will you plese sind me mi shere ov the sirpluss in the treasurry. The dimocrats sed thar is 800 dollars a hed and that you would pay it when clevelan is electe d. I am in need of mi shere. We have 6 sheres in thar and i want you to sen mi shere soon. Sen to mi post office soon an i will always remember the good old dimocrat party. We are all well and hope this will find you injoying the same blessing. We are poor but we are in need of the sheres. Excuse mi writin sz i am a pur scholler. We hope you kin sen write awa. Kin you git it for me? Whete is slow here—only 35 cents bushel. Hogs is low now too. Sen the shere soon to jim Lowe Indiana."

Sherman and Davis.

A Southern gentleman says there was a time when to strengthen himself against opposition from the various states, Davis may have written such a letter as Sherman describes. In January, 1865, Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, refused to comply with Davis' orders to place the state militia under command of Gen. Lee. The Alabama legislature disputed Jeff Davis' authority and adjourned without passing an amendment to the militia law for which it was specially called. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, opposed Davis, and in a proclamation said that Davis was like a mad helmsman, steering the ship into a whirlpool, and the only safety lay in restraining him. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, boldly spoke in the rebel congress in favor of deposing Davis and appointing Gen. Lee dictator. Newspapers that were hostile to Davis openly said that a revolution within the rebellion of a part of the South against another part might be necessary and patriotic. This gentleman thought that during this crisis Davis might have entertained the idea of forming a conspiracy against elements hostile to him in the South and making himself its dictator.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

Information has been received here to the effect that deep feeling has been aroused in France over the news that the United States have secured a direct concession from Nicaragua authorizing them in their national character to construct a canal across the isthmus. Report is that the French authorities expect a general demand from all parts of their country that the French government shall protect the holders of Panama canal bonds. De Lesseps's agents are already here to oppose the Nicaraguan treaty.

Barker's Charges.

Barker continued his testimony before the committee examining charges against the comptroller's office. He testified that he had objected to passing the accounts of several United States marshals; he also objected to the report of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections for the city of New York. At the request of Mullken, witness read the sections of the revised statutes and the order of the court, showing the account was legal, and had been ordered to be allowed. Judge Lawrence will testify Monday.

Notes.

Rep. Scales, of North Carolina, has resigned, to take effect December 30.

The joint resolution for continuing the work of the census has been passed the House.

The sub-committee of the House committee on appropriations, having in charge the subject of pension appropriations, agreed upon a bill appropriating $60,000,000, the amount asked by the Commissioner of Pensions the next fiscal year.

The United States Supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of congress levying upon vessels from foreign ports a tax of 50 cents for every passenger who is not a citizen, the money to be used in taking care of immigrants.

Upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury has granted six months' leave of absence to Surgeon Walter Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, to enable him to pursue the investigation of the cholera germ in the laboratory of Prof. Koch, at Berlin. Owing to the law forbidding pay during leave of absence for more than 30 days, Dr. Wyman goes at his own expense.

Sen. Sherman presided over the senate today. The chair laid before the senate an invitation to that body from the commissioners of the New Orleans Exposition to participate in the opening exposition the 16th inst. The communication was laid on the table, that being the usual formal disposition of such documents in the senate, when no special or immediate disposition is demanded by any senator.

INDUSTRIAL.

The machinery moulders of Pittsburg will accept the 15 per cent. reduction.

Wilkenson Bros., private bankers, Syracuse, N. Y., closed. Their affairs are in the hands of a receiver. The firm is rated at $500,000.

The American flint glass blowers met in Pittsburg and decided to strike if the 20 per cent. reduction in wages, ordered recently, is enforced.

The flint glass workers of Pittsburg have struck against a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Several factories are still running with apprentices, who have taken the places of journeymen.

There are 1,200 men at work in the Eau Claire and Chippewa pineries, in Wisconsin, and 300 in the woods on Black river. The heavier lumber corporations propose to argely curtail their product.

The striking hatters of South Norwalk, Conn., are confident of winning. A cooperative hat manufacturing association will build a factory at once. The capital will be increased from $5,000 to $10,000.

The Sharon, Pa., iron company's mill has resumed operations, with indications of a steady run through the winter. The same company have started up one of their blast furnaces, which has been closed for several months.

The opportunity to perform extra work has been cut off from operators of the Western Union telegraph company at Chicago. This results in reducing the salaries of day operators $15 to $25, and night operators $20 to $25 per month.

At a meeting of the leaders of the various labor organizations in Pittsburg, resolutions were adopted requesting the passage, by congress, of a bill pressed by Congressman Foran against the importation of foreign labor under the contract system.

Carnegie Bros. & Co., of the Union iron mills, Pittsburg, have ordered a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. in the wages of all employes, excepting those governed by the Amalgamated association. The reduction will go into effect next Monday. About 900 men will be affected. The Isabella blast furnace company have ordered a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of all employes. To offset this, the rent of the company's houses has been reduced 10 per cent.

A secret movement is on foot among the coal miners of the Monongahela valley to revive the strike which so signally failed a few weeks ago. The men have been working at the reduction, although much dissatisfied at the wages. The rise in the rivers and the consequent shipment of nearly 10,000,000 bushels of coal to lower ports within the past three days has greatly encouraged the miners, who believe that a demand for an advance to three cents per bushel in mining rates at this time would be conceded by the operators.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: "Chess, Cook & Co's nail mill has resumed operations, after an idleness of six months. Shoenberger's old mill is running double turn at a reduction of 10 per cent., and the new mill will start up next Monday. Zeug & Co. shut down one mill last night, throwing out 150 men, and in the old mill reduced the wages of all workmen except scale men 10 per cent. The prescription glass blowers' strike promises to be long drawn out. The various glass workers' unions throughout the country have subscribed $50,000, and the strikers and blowers working in other cities have agreed to give, if necessary, the proceeds of one day's work each week for the same purpose. Manufacturers are firm, and a bitter contest is anticipated."

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Christopher Lang, boots and shoes, St. Louis, assigned. Assets, $8,000; liabilities, not stated.

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Assignee Peet, of the suspended banking firm of George Opdyke & Co., said that it was not such a failure as should cause any great degree of uneasiness, and one that, aside from the old name of the house, would command comparatively little attention. E. A. Miller, a member of the firm, stated his belief that the total liabilities would not exceed $400,000, of which nearly $200,000 is secured.

Special dispatches to Bradstreet's from the leading trade centres report the holiday purchases are exhibiting a contrast with the inactivity previously noted, yet the volume of such purchases is almost uniformly below the total for 1883—aside from the continued firmness in the New England cotton goods market, due to the recent firmness in the price of raw cotton, and with the exception of a slightly improved distribution of goods at Boston, Memphis, Washington and Savannah, the general trade at all points is at low an ebb as ever. A more conspicuous feature is found in the long continued and dullness of mercantile collections. This is reported in almost all directions. The actual stoppages of factories and mills are less frequent, but conspicuous.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

New Mode of Electing Bishops—A Court of Priests, Etc.

The Cleveland *Press* publishes the following, claiming that it derives its information from authentic sources:

A decree was adopted at the late plenary council at Baltimore that, hereafter, a new mode of electing bishops will take place. Heretofore a bishop of a diocese had full power to remove a priest from a parish, and priests had no voice whatever in selecting a candidate for a bishopric. Hereafter it will be different. Each bishop will appoint a court of consultors, comprised of six priests of his diocese. This court of priests will be irremovable. They will have power to try cases with the bishop, and each member will hold this very important office for life. Besides this 10 per cent. of the priests of the diocese, designated by the bishop, will be made rectors, and their pastorate shall be irremovable. After being selected the bishop will be powerless to remove them, except for cause, after trial. In the selection of consultors the bishop may choose from among the rectors or he may appoint other priests, but whoever are appointed remain as such for life. The new mode of electing a bishop will be as follows: On the demise of that dignitary, the rectors and consultors of the diocese will meet and send three names to Rome. Then if the bishops of the province object to one or more of the names on the priest's list, the bishops can forward their objections, or, if they choose, can make up an entirely different list and send it to Rome. Rome then passes on the whole matter.

The Cleveland diocese is in the province of Cincinnati, and this province comprises the dioceses of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Covington, Ky., Detroit, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Louisville, Nashville and Vincennes, Ind. There are 179 priests in the diocese of Cleveland and about 140 priests of parishes. This would make about fourteen rectors, as priests, without a parish charge, in monasteries and seminaries, are not counted in the selection. The bishops are said to have concluded that in each province they will throw their united support in favor of one of the Catholic papers of the province. In this province, with the exception of the diocese of Covington, Fort Wayne and Nashville, each diocese has a Catholic journal. It is also said that the bishops of the United States desire to see two Catholic dailies established—one at New York and the other at Chicago.

Chicago Bourbons Indicted—Some Arrested, and Some Have Fled.

The Federal grand jury Thursday evening handed up indictments against Jos. C. Mackin, secretary of the Cook county Democratic Central committee, Arthur Gleason and Henry Biehl, clerks in the county clerk's office, and Dr. Strausser, S. P. Shields and Peter Hansbrough, judges, and Edward Kelly and W. J. Sullivan, clerks of election in the Second precinct Eighth ward, all of the election, in the returns from which, it had been shown, over 200 fraudulent ballots were substituted for the genuine ones over two weeks after the election.

The indictments are found under sections 5,511 and 5,512, revised statutes of the United States, which are very broad in their provisions for the punishment of election frauds. Such warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the indicted persons. Mackin came in soon after, and Biehl and Gleason were arrested. All gave preliminary bail in the sum of $10,000 each for their appearance before the United States commissioner. The others are not yet arrested and it is believed some of them have left for unknown parts. Hansbrough lies sick at the county hospital. The grand jury also returned indictments against W. J. Clings, police court clerk, John E. Stearns and Frank A. Owen for conspiring to secure fraudulent registration before the election.

LATER.—The persons indicted for participation in election frauds appeared before Judge Blodgett in the Federal court, and gave bail in $10,000 each. The accused declared they had not had time to examine the indictments, and were allowed until next Tuesday to plead.

An American Tariff Club.

The Eastern Pig Iron association, Henry S. Eckert, of Reading, president, has issued circulars to every class of manufacturers and prominent men in the United States, asking their co-operation in the formation of a tariff club. The circulars say that the organization should be based on the broad foundation of adherence to protection and opposition to free trade. Pig iron is synonymous with tariff for revenue only; that the membership will not be confined to any interest, party, class or geographical limit, and that the only qualification will be a simple pledge to promote American industry by restrictions on foreign goods. They further call upon all friends of protection to unite as the Cobden Free Trade club is united, and to prepare for a renewed attack on the tariff. A general meeting of the Pig Iron association has been called for December 17, to formulate a plan of organization.

The Dakota County Seat War.

In response to a telegram, Gov. Pierce was advised by the authorities of Ashton that its citizens were not armed for the purpose of proceeding against the town of Redfield and laying it in waste with fire in retaliation for the removal of county records to that town from Ashton; that they had made no illegal demonstrations, and were quietly awaiting for the due course of law in the matter. The mayor of Redfield also wired that Ashton's hostile forces had temporarily withdrawn, though expected to return shortly. The governor thereupon ordered the troops, which were on the way to Redfield, to await further orders at Ortonville. That is the situation at present

A Postmaster's Return.

Col. Chas. B. Morton, ex-deputy postmaster of Brooklyn, has returned from abroad and surrendered to the Federal authorities. While in the commissioner's office Postmaster McLeer hastened to meet him. Their meeting was friendly, but there were no questions or explanations as to the peculiar suddenness of Morton's departure or unexplained silence. He is alleged to have withheld $154 in money, for which a letter carrier had signed the pay roll in the bank. His friends say there is nothing in the charge, and that he can readily explain his course of action. Morton furnished bail.

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the committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay to bring the matter before the House. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read portions of Taylor's speech to which objection is taken; they reflect upon Warner as chairman of the committee on Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, on the committee itself, and in denunciation of the House upon the Mexican Pension bill; they also make allusion to the action of the Senate committee on Pensions.

Browne (Ind.) moved to refer the resolution to the committee on rules. Lost—yeas 94, nays 161. The resolution was adopted—yeas 164, nays 93.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—Ingalls submitted a report on the legislation necessary to restrict the appointment of special agents and detectives in the department of Justice, which was ordered printed. Morrill introduced a substitute for the House bill relating to the coinage of the silver dollar, providing for the suspension of the purchase of silver and the coinage of silver dollars whenever there was an excess of silver coin in the treasury over silver certificates of $7,000,000, and the resumption of coinage of silver dollars when the excess of coin over certificates was less than $60,000,000. Also providing for the purchase of the trade dollars as bullion. Referred to the committee on Finance. A number of remonstrances from cigar makers and others against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were presented and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Sherman asked if it was proper to receive these remonstrances in public session. The Chair ruled that it was, but that the having received removed the obligation of secrecy as to the treaty itself and ordered it to be printed for public information. Sherman remarked that he only asked for information, as this was a step in the direction he desired the Senate to take, which was to discuss the whole treaty in open session. The bill forfeiting the lands granted to the Oregon Central railroad was made the special order for Thursday next at 2 p. m. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the admission of Southern Dakota. Garland submitted a substitute for the bill reported from the committee on Territories. One of the provisions of the substitute provides for submitting to the popular vote the question of dividing the territory. This was desirable, Garland said, in order to get the fullest views of the people of Dakota, and to settle the questions arising from the fact that Dakota had a public debt. Harrison objected to the substitute and stated that the question of debt was sufficiently provided for by the committee's bill. He would have no objection to the amendment submitting to the people a simple proposition of a division of the territory. Vest said the population of Dakota was divided in sentiment on the question of division, and the people spoke as the Territorial organization only for social interchange of personal memories, still he admitted that the reports published contained much truth, but not all.

He has most of his Louisiana papers, he said, to make good his assertions that the civil war was forced upon the people of Louisiana by conspirators in Washington, and that during the progress of the rebellion, Mr. Davis changed his views of the doctrine of secession and threatened to use force in case any state of the Confederacy should attempt what was then known as "separate state action." The general has already sent to Washington some letters and papers bearing on this question, but as to publishing, he stated, the authorities there must be consulted.

Secretary Lincoln, in speaking of the Sherman-Davis controversy, said that he had received no communication whatever from Mr. Sherman on the subject, and that he knew absolutely nothing about the alleged conspiracy letter. If such a letter is in the War Department, he said, it is in the relief archives division. The records and papers are in a most chaotic condition, owing to the small and insufficient clerical force employed. The secretary added, "I don't even know whether such a letter is supposed to be here or not; at any rate I will not search for it unless at the request of Gen. Sherman."

The Chicago Election Frauds.

Arthur Gleason, chief deputy in County Clerk Ryan's office, Chicago, makes public a statement, under his own signature, charging Henry Biehl, one of the employes in the county clerk's office, with having abstracted the envelope containing the ballots of the Second precinct, Eighteenth ward, and thereby allowing a substitution of the forged ballots found in the envelope when the same was opened by the Federal grand jury.

Gleason relates that the envelope in question was placed, with others, in a large box in the clerk's vault and carried up on the day the county canvassing board closed its labors, and when the first impression had been created that fraud had been perpetrated, Mr. Ryan sent word to Gleason to take good care of the returns. On receipt of the message Gleason says he called to his assistance, Henry Biehl, William J. Mooney and William Hayer, clerks in the office. Search was made for the returns, Biehl finding them in a nailed chest, whereupon the two other searchers were directed not to look any longer. Gleason then went to attend to other duties. Biehl soon afterward informed Gleason that he had placed them in one of the tin drawers of a vault numbered 244. The only persons knowing the exact drawer in which those ballots had been placed were Biehl and Gleason.

Gleason says he did not personally make examination of drawer 244 to ascertain whether Biehl informed him correctly or not, but took it for granted he did. He did not go to the drawer until November 25, when he found them there. Previous to that time he declares he never had the envelope in his hands. The vault in which those ballots were kept was locked with a combination being known only to four persons—Henry Biehl, John Shield, John O'Laughlin and Gleason. The ballots were placed in the vault with the combination known only to these four persons, and their location to but two—Biehl and Gleason.

Gleason then says the evidence shows between the 25th of November and the 1st of December Biehl and O'Laughlin knew where they were placed, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for any one not knowing their exact location to find them. The ballots having been taken from the vault in the afternoon of November 21, either Biehl or himself forged No. 5. As he declares he did not commit the crime it could have been committed by no other person than Biehl, and he therefore charges him with its perpetration.

The two persons now directly charged with the crime are Joseph C. Mackin, Secretary of the Cook county Democratic Central Committee, who ordered the bogus tickets printed, and Biehl, with the abstraction of the envelope containing the original ballots to allow the substitution of the bogus ones.

LATER.—Henry Biehl also makes public a statement, in which he traverses the charges made by Gleason. He says the crime of removing the envelopes from the county vault was committed by somebody employed by Gleason or himself, and as he knows he is not the guilty party he believes Gleason to be, and is strengthened in this view owing to the contradictory statement made by Gleason before the grand jury.

A Proposed Road from Cheyenne to Hudson's Bay, to Cost $10,000,000.

Capt. Belford Pym, of the Royal navy, and lately a member of Parliament for Gravesend, is in Chicago, having returned from looking over the cattle ranches of the West. He has on foot a plan for the building of a railroad from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Hudson's Bay for the transportation of cattle to England, instead of bringing them to Chicago, and thence shipping them east. The road will cost about $10,000,000, and he wants the United States to subscribe one and a half per cent of the amount, and England a like sum; the remainder, he claims, can be raised on the London stock exchange in a few days.

Pym has also been in correspondence with the Washington authorities concerning the Nicaragua canal. The United States have lately secured a contract for this canal from Nicaragua, and estimated the cost at $40,000,000. Pym says $100,000,000 won't do it. He wants the United States and Great Britain to subscribe 1½ per cent. of $30,000,000, and says he can raise the remainder in London. He says of the Hudson Bay road, that for Texas cattle it will save 1,000 miles by land and 500 by water. He goes to Toronto to consult with Sir John MacDonald, and will also call on President-elect Cleveland to suggest the appointment of a preliminary commission to consider the terms for joint action between England and the United States on the Nicaragua canal project.

The Methodists.

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A Business Kick.

Ninety business firms of Springfield, Ill., have signed a petition asking the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners to take action in the matter of unjust discriminations by the Chicago & Alton, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Illinois Central railroads against the city of Springfield in charging merchants a greater rate of freight transportation than other cities on their lines, nearer the point of shipment. The specific allegation is that the roads are charging less between Chicago and St. Louis than Chicago and Springfield.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Sen. Riddleberger again opposed the confirmation of S. C. McCulloch, and called for the reading of one of the secretary's annual reports during his former administration.

Edwin Packard and Alexander Forman were expelled from the Kings county Republican general committee for disloyalty to Blaine and Logan.

Wade Hampton was re-elected United States senator from South Carolina. He received every vote of both houses except five colored members.

The city election in Boston resulted as follows: O'Brien, Dem., 27,257; Martin, Rep. and Citizens', 24,176; O'Brien's majority, 3,111. In Lynn, John R. Baldwin, the workingmen's candidate, is undoubtedly elected mayor. The common council will stand: Democrats, 41; Republicans, 31. The license vote is yes, 24,532; no, 11,100.

The report comes from a Maine representative that St. John offered to withdraw from the presidential race for $100,000, and that this offer was made to a member of the National Republican committee. It has also been stated that Mr. Blaine heard of this offer during the campaign, and that he charged the committee not to countenance in the least anything that looked like a compromise, he preferring an honorable defeat to a victory that savored in any manner of trickery or double dealing.

Gen. Sherman and Jeff. Davis.

The statement recently made by Gen. Sherman, that he had intercepted a letter from Jeff. Davis during the war to "a prominent Southern general now in the United States Senate," proposing that he (Davis) be declared a dictator, has excited the ire of those ex rebels who are now in congress. Messrs. Ransom, Hampton, Butler, Colquitt, Morgan, Maxey, Williams and Cockrell have each declared that none of them had ever heard of such a letter till Gen. Sherman's letter appeared. On this negative testimony the understrappers are impugning Gen. Sherman's word. He has faced them before, and there is no doubt that he will be heard from at the proper time with no uncertain voice.

Gen. Sherman, in answer to the question by the Associated Press reporter, as to whether he intended in reply to the letter of Jeff. Davis Davis recently published in St. Louis, said he might do so at some future time, but he should consult his own convenience; that Mr. Davis had not addressed him, but the St. Louis *Republican*, and that if he made any reply it could only be through the war department. He further said he did not suppose any reporter was at the Frank Blair post the night he spoke, as the Grand Army organization only for social interchange of personal memories, still he admitted that the reports published contained much truth, but not all.

He has most of his Louisiana papers, he said, to make good his assertions that the civil war was forced upon the people of Louisiana by conspirators in Washington, and that during the progress of the rebellion, Mr. Davis changed his views of the doctrine of secession and threatened to use force in case any state of the Confederacy should attempt what was then known as "separate state action." The general has already sent to Washington some letters and papers bearing on this question, but as to publishing, he stated, the authorities there must be consulted.

Secretary Lincoln, in speaking of the Sherman-Davis controversy, said that he had received no communication whatever from Mr. Sherman on the subject, and that he knew absolutely nothing about the alleged conspiracy letter. If such a letter is in the War Department, he said, it is in the relief archives division. The records and papers are in a most chaotic condition, owing to the small and insufficient clerical force employed. The secretary added, "I don't even know whether such a letter is supposed to be here or not; at any rate I will not search for it unless at the request of Gen. Sherman."

The Chicago Election Frauds.

Arthur Gleason, chief deputy in County Clerk Ryan's office, Chicago, makes public a statement, under his own signature, charging Henry Biehl, one of the employes in the county clerk's office, with having abstracted the envelope containing the ballots of the Second precinct, Eighteenth ward, and thereby allowing a substitution of the forged ballots found in the envelope when the same was opened by the Federal grand jury.

Gleason relates that the envelope in question was placed, with others, in a large box in the clerk's vault and carried up on the day the county canvassing board closed its labors, and when the first impression had been created that fraud had been perpetrated, Mr. Ryan sent word to Gleason to take good care of the returns. On receipt of the message Gleason says he called to his assistance, Henry Biehl, William J. Mooney and William Hayer, clerks in the office. Search was made for the returns, Biehl finding them in a nailed chest, whereupon the two other searchers were directed not to look any longer. Gleason then went to attend to other duties. Biehl soon afterward informed Gleason that he had placed them in one of the tin drawers of a vault numbered 244. The only persons knowing the exact drawer in which those ballots had been placed were Biehl and Gleason.

Gleason says he did not personally make examination of drawer 244 to ascertain whether Biehl informed him correctly or not, but took it for granted he did. He did not go to the drawer until November 25, when he found them there. Previous to that time he declares he never had the envelope in his hands. The vault in which those ballots were kept was locked with a combination being known only to four persons—Henry Biehl, John Shield, John O'Laughlin and Gleason. The ballots were placed in the vault with the combination known only to these four persons, and their location to but two—Biehl and Gleason.

Gleason then says the evidence shows between the 25th of November and the 1st of December Biehl and O'Laughlin knew where they were placed, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for any one not knowing their exact location to find them. The ballots having been taken from the vault in the afternoon of November 21, either Biehl or himself forged No. 5. As he declares he did not commit the crime it could have been committed by no other person than Biehl, and he therefore charges him with its perpetration.

The two persons now directly charged with the crime are Joseph C. Mackin, Secretary of the Cook county Democratic Central Committee, who ordered the bogus tickets printed, and Biehl, with the abstraction of the envelope containing the original ballots to allow the substitution of the bogus ones.

LATER.—Henry Biehl also makes public a statement, in which he traverses the charges made by Gleason. He says the crime of removing the envelopes from the county vault was committed by somebody employed by Gleason or himself, and as he knows he is not the guilty party he believes Gleason to be, and is strengthened in this view owing to the contradictory statement made by Gleason before the grand jury.

A Proposed Road from Cheyenne to Hudson's Bay, to Cost $10,000,000.

Capt. Belford Pym, of the Royal navy, and lately a member of Parliament for Gravesend, is in Chicago, having returned from looking over the cattle ranches of the West. He has on foot a plan for the building of a railroad from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Hudson's Bay for the transportation of cattle to England, instead of bringing them to Chicago, and thence shipping them east. The road will cost about $10,000,000, and he wants the United States to subscribe one and a half per cent of the amount, and England a like sum; the remainder, he claims, can be raised on the London stock exchange in a few days.

Pym has also been in correspondence with the Washington authorities concerning the Nicaragua canal. The United States have lately secured a contract for this canal from Nicaragua, and estimated the cost at $40,000,000. Pym says $100,000,000 won't do it. He wants the United States and Great Britain to subscribe 1½ per cent. of $30,000,000, and says he can raise the remainder in London. He says of the Hudson Bay road, that for Texas cattle it will save 1,000 miles by land and 500 by water. He goes to Toronto to consult with Sir John MacDonald, and will also call on President-elect Cleveland to suggest the appointment of a preliminary commission to consider the terms for joint action between England and the United States on the Nicaragua canal project.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

A London dispatch says: "Reports from Ireland indicate an alarming revival of outrages is in progress. The special seat of the disturbance is Tralee, where armed men have brutally maltreated a man who was taking care of Sir Edward Denny's estate. The man injured is now in a precarious condition. The cause of the outrage was the recent eviction of a tenant, for which the care-taker was held responsible."

United Ireland, Dublin, says it has fresh evidence James McDermott is an emissary in the pay of the police. The outrages he has planned are a part of the conspiracy directed from London Castle to bring discredit on the Irish race. The paper reiterates its charge that the Edenburn House at Tralee was blown up with an infernal machine which was one of three sent to County Kerry by McDermott, and which had been purchased with British gold.

One hundred hosiery operatives have left Nottingham for America, where places are already engaged.

The Prince of Wales will not ask parliament for an allowance for his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, until the young man marries.

Officers serving writs of ejection upon crofters at Uig were driven off. They were pelted with stones and mud by hundreds of crofters, who threaten to resist any force sent against them.

The sentence of Capt. Dudley and Mate Stephens, the Mignonette cannibals, have been commuted from hanging to six months' imprisonment, without labor.

The London Petroleum Association refused the request of agents of Russian firms to place the Russian product on the same footing as American. The association likewise refused to change the standard of test and color, which it is alleged is now in favor of America.

The London *Times* devotes its leader to the New Orleans exposition. It says, "the exposition symbolizes the complete reconciliation between the North and South, it is an event in the history of the South deserving of the heartiest congratulations and bright with hopeful auguries." The article concludes with wishing the exhibition every success.

BLOWING UP LONDON BRIDGE.

London was thrown into a great state of excitement at 5:40 Saturday afternoon by a tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by dynamite. It was apparently an attempt to blow up London bridge with dynamite. The lamps on the bridge and in the neighboring railroad depots were extinguished, but the structure of the body was uninjured. The police are nonplussed in regard to the explosion. There are no arrests or discoveries, except a charred sack cloth coat found on one of the buttresses, supposed to have contained the explosive.

During the stampede on the bridge a woman was knocked down by a cab. This was the only case of serious injury.

One account of the explosion states that after it happened there was a peculiar sulphurous smell noticeable, quite unlike gunpowder.

A motion will be made in the city common council Thursday to offer a reward of £5,000 for the discovery of the persons who committed the dynamite outrage at London bridge. Great confusion exists among officials on account of authority over the bridge being divided among different authorities, namely: City police, Metropolitan police, and water police. Inability to fix the precise spot where the explosion occurred prevents any one department assuming charge of the whole inquiry.

Spain.

The nobility of Spain presented a petition to Senor Canovas Del Castillo, prime minister, asking for the revival of the law of primogeniture. The prime minister refused to take steps in that direction.

Italy.

The pope, last Sunday, in replying to an address of the pupils of the American college, presented to his holiness in honor of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the college, said he always felt great affection for the American clergy, and he was much gratified at the progress which Catholicism had made in the United States. After this formal acceptance of the address, his holiness spoke personally to each of the 52 pupils.

The steamer Matteo Brazze, an Italian vessel engaged in transporting emigrants to South America, put in at Gibraltar for coal and provisions. She left Genoa for South American two months ago, but cholera broke out among the passengers, and twenty deaths occurred. In consequence of this no South American port would permit the passengers to land, and the ship was forced to return with them.

The municipal authorities of Turin refused to receive a deputation of unemployed workingmen, Sunday. This exasperated the men, and they rushed, and in windows in the mayor's apartments were smashed. Twenty-five arrests were made before the disorder was quelled.

There is great dullness in the iron trade of Milan. Four thousand iron workers have been discharged.

The international monetary commission concluded its sittings at Rome. The proposal of America to suspend the coinage of silver was not discussed.

The District court of Zofingen, Switzerland, fined and imprisoned two Mormon apostles, and has forbidden them, when released, to enter the Canton for three years.

The smallpox is raging at Trieste. There are 25 death cases daily, and five fatal. Schools are turned into hospitals.

Austria.

The suspension of the mortgage company caused a great panic on the Vienna bourse. Shares have fallen from 70 to 30 florins, and many banks are embarrassed.

By an explosion in the colliery of the Stratzbin company at Anuna, Steyrdorf, South Hungary, 25 men were killed—all husbands and fathers of families.

Distressing accounts continue to arrive at Vienna of the colliery explosion at Anuna. The miners from other collieries, wishing to attempt a rescue, were forcibly prevented by their wives and children, while the relatives of the victims in the burning mines were kneeling and imploring the rescuers to descend. The Stanislobin company will provide pensions for the families of the victims, as it has a relief fund of 2,000,000 florins.

Russia.

The Imperial Council of Russia rejected the proposal made by Count Tolstoi, that the government prohibit the feuds of peasant families from dividing their lands among male members, thus giving them power to obtain suffrage and sit in the common councils. Count Tolstoi's proposal grew out of the fear that this action of the peasants would increase the opposition to the government.

A dispatch from Odessa says Turkish atrocities in Macedona are increasing. Two hundred Christians have been murdered within the past few days, and three villages burned. Kidnapping is common; the inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses.

The Congo Conference.

The Congo commission agreed to the insertion of a clause in the protocol expressing a wish that the powers would limit the importation of alcohol as much as possible.

The Congo committee, Wednesday, discussed the question of the navigation of the Niger river. Kasson, American delegate, presented a neutrality project, which has a much wider scope than any other proposals that have yet been made. His proposition, besides providing for the neutrality of both the Congo and Niger rivers, includes inland territory, rivulets and canals. The delegates from France and Portugal strongly oppose Kasson's proposition; the German delegates are silent; the English delegates apathetic. No decision was arrived at by the committee upon the subject.

Canada.

From January 1 to November 30 the total arrivals of immigrants into Canada were 144,000, against 172,000 the same period last year. Of this total 84,000 were arrivals of persons to settle in Canada; the rest came as passengers to the United States. During the same period last year there arrived 103,000 immigrant settlers for Canada.

The Detroit & Cleveland railway and steamboat company will apply for an act empowering them to construct a railway bridge either at Windsor or Sandwich to Kingsville or Leamington.

Owing to the impossibility of getting Indians, the Indian village has been abandoned as an east end attraction to the Montreal carnival; also the ice railway, owing to the lateness of the season. The contract has been awarded for the ice palace, and as soon as the weather permits building operations will be begun. It has been decided to make the carnival ball a fancy dress one.

The announcement of the suspension of Tiffin Bros., grocers and tea merchants, Montreal, created quite a sensation in business circles. The immediate cause of the failure was the shrinkage of values, which lately caused so much trouble all around. Assignment has been temporarily made in the hands of Walker Drake, and a meeting of creditors is called for Saturday.

Over $9,000,000 of the $25,000,000 of the Canadian Pacific land grant bonds have been redeemed and cancelled by the sale of land. Five millions are deposited with the finance department of the government as security for the execution of the contract, and $10,000,000 lodged in trust until earned. The balance outstanding is under $1,000,000.

The expenditures for November last exceed the revenue collected in the same month by $811,000, while the revenue itself has fallen off by $165,000. The expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year exceed that of the same period in 1883 by $1,001,582, while the comparison as regards the revenue shows that there has been a falling off to the amount of nearly $200,000. The surplus for five months this year is $1,248,726 against $2,517,671. The expenditures for November last past exceed those of the same month of 1883 by $283,403. Returns from all revenue sources, except public works, show a falling off.

France.

There were 21 deaths from cholera in Paris last week.

Senatorial elections in France are fixed for January 25. The vacancies caused by expiration of terms of various senators, by deaths number 87, divided as follows: Republicans, 47; Reactionaries, 40.

Gen. Miot telegraphs from Madagascar that on the 6th inst., after a march of 15 hours, he captured the second fort south of Fort Vohemar, also five guns of the Hovas, 300 of whom were slain. French loss, four wounded.

The tariff committee presented their report to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the protection of cereals. They state that the yield of cereals in France has steadily increased during the last 30 years; at the present average the yield per hectare is equal to the average yield in America. The importation of grain from foreign countries has a tendency to diminish prices, and thus the prices of French products are not regulated by the cost of production, but by the maximum prices obtainable in France for cereals from India and America. These could be sold five or six francs per centner under the usual price, and are consequently able to bear a duty of three francs without any resulting rise in prices.

China.

A Paris newspaper says the Chinese commanders have been commanded to suspend hostilities.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says affairs at Keelung and Tonquin remain in statu quo. Gen. De'Lisle threatens to resign the command of Tonquin unless he be reinforced. Each mail steamer brings more Germans, in the Chinese military and naval service; 120 Germans have already entered the Chinese service.

A dispatch from Paris says Earl Granville, British foreign minister, has informed Prime Minister Ferry that the English negotiations with China with a view of settling the France-Chinese difficulties amicably, have resulted in a failure.

A Hong Kong dispatch says it is reported from Nagasaki that the Coreans had rebelled; that the King fled to the hills, and his general had been killed. The outbreak occurred during an entertainment given by the King to the British minister and others. On a given signal the King's son and six ministers were massacred. The Queen has disappeared.

The Havas news agency publishes a letter from a private soldier, stating that Gen. Negrier, in defeating 10,000 Chinese regulars, hunted over 200 prisoners to the best French riflemen for targets in ball practice, and that all were killed. Paris newspapers demand a prompt denial of the statement.

Germany.

The Reichstag, while debating the military budget, reduced by one-half the demand of the German government for 3,000,000 marks with which to complete the fortification of Alsace-Lorraine.

A Berlin dispatch states that the refusal of the Reichstag to grant a paltry 1,000 marks, which were sorely needed for Bismarck's assistant, is the opposition's revenge because the government refuses daily to pay deputies. Such factiousness and snobbiness were never exhibited by any body calling itself a Parliament.

Egypt.

El Mahdi's uncle, the governor of Obeid, died recently, not the Mahdi.

The Nile expedition is advancing with much rapidity.

A dispatch from Korti says a messenger who left Khartoum eleven days ago reports Gen. Gordon well, and that the general had recently severely defeated the rebels, killing a large number of them and blowing up forts at Omdurman.

Lost on Desolation Island.

In 1881 the whaling vessel John Easmond, of South Boston, heavily laden with sea elephant oil and sealskins, while homeward bound from the Antarctic ocean, encountered a hurricane and was driven into the breakers at Desolation Island, and the crew washed ashore. Only Capt. Easmond and a colored steward, F. M. Olsen, of Baltimore, were saved. They had several months' terrible experience on the desolate island. After hearing their story, Gen. Butler and another gentleman decided to make an attempt to recover the property. They chartered a schooner, put Easmond in command and Olsen as cook, taking a Halifax crew. All are now believed to be lost.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Egremont mystery ceased by the opening of Estella Newman's grave and finding the body undisturbed.

It is now said that only eight persons were drowned by the capsizing of oyster boats in the Rappahannock river—all colored except one boy.

The Merchant iron mill's fish plate and nail plate mills, at Bay View, Wis., have resumed operations. Fourteen hundred men are given employment.

The Central Iowa railway has cut down work in shops at Marshalltown to five days of eight hours per week, instead of discharging men or reducing wages.

The Pittsburg Republic iron works, south side, have resumed operations at 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of all employes, excepting amalgamated scale men.

Pittsburg window glass manufacturers have notified their employes that unless the reduction of 10@15 per cent. in wages is accepted, the furnaces will be blown out Saturday preceding Christmas, not to be "fired up" again until trade improves. The Glass Workers' association considered the proposition, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The centennial of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, N. J., was celebrated Sunday, and a letter was read from Gov. Gov. Cleveland, whose father was pastor of the church when Cleveland was born. The letter expressed great interest in the centennial as reviving memories of the writer's early life and of his parents.

Rev. Dr. David Moffat Halliday, an old minister, well known throughout the United States for his long service in the Presbyterian church, died Monday in New York. Dr. Halliday was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1807; he graduated at Princeton college, of the seminary of which he was trustee for many years.

FIRE RECORD.

The tannery of Hersey & Co., Moose River, N. Y., burned. Loss, $35,000.

W. H. Grove's linseed oil works, Kansas City, burned Friday. A quantity of oil in the warehouse was saved. Loss, $35,000; insured.

A fire at St. Mary's, Kas., Saturday, destroyed eight stores, causing a total loss of $67,500. The remains of Alvah Higbee, police judge of the town, who had an office in one of the buildings, were found in the ruins.

Tuesday morning three blocks of houses at Trenton, a small mining patch near Shenandoah, Pa., were totally destroyed by fire. Six persons—Thomas Barlow, his wife and three children, and a boarder named Fitzgerald—were burned to death. Only one of the Barlow family, a child five years old, was saved.

The Spanish Treaty in Secret Session.

The chair laid before the Senate Van Wyck's resolution, heretofore offered, relating to the Spanish treaty, and requiring the committee on Rules to report a rule providing for the consideration of commercial treaties in open session.

Miller (Cal.) said this matter was under consideration by the committee on Foreign Relations, and moved its reference to the committee.

Hear raised the point of order that the matter should be discussed with closed doors.

Platt called for the reading of the rule authorizing the closing of the doors. Rule 35 was read. It provides that on the demand of two senators, the doors of the Senate may at any time be closed.

The chair inquired whether the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar) was seconded. Hawley seconded the motion, and the Senate then went into secret session.

In fifteen minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate took up the Dakota bill. In the secret session, Sen. Van Wyck's resolution for a discussion of commercial treaties in open session was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Fitz John Porter Laid on the Table.

Mayor Edson, of New York, has sent to the board of Aldermen the nominations of Fitz John Porter for commissioner of public works, and Morgan J. O'Brien for corporation counsel. Both nominations were laid on the table.

Afterward the nomination of O'Brien was defeated by a vote of 15 to 9.

AC.SIMILE QUARTER SIZE.

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.

Largest in the Market. Sold by Druggists

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☞ Nervous diseases (with or without dreams,) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. ☞ It makes no difference what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you.

☞ Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. ☞ The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, treated with never-failing skill, completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, causes the present and coming generations. ☞ Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. ☞ In trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

☞ Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own cases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and golden years of health. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 9 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address:

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.,
150 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill

Blaine's Libel Suit Dismissed.

Blaine has dismissed his libel suit against the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. The principal ground was that he could not get justice in Indiana. It was set for trial the 23d inst.

Gen. Grant.

Ex-Sen. Jerome B. Chaffee, chairman of the Executive committee of the National Republican committee, speaking of Gen. Grant's refusal to become a United States pensioner, said to an interviewer, that for the same reason, apart from all others, that the hero of Appomattox could not consistently do so, from the fact that the latter had vetoed just such a measure when President as was lately proposed in his own behalf. But what Sen. Chaffee warmly declares should be accorded Gen. Grant, and what he believes he would accept, is his official retirement with full pay from the time of the expiration of his military service.

Protecting the Forests.

Sen. Miller (N. Y.) introduced a bill Monday for the protection of forests on the public domain, which provides, among other things, that the unreserved public lands of the United States, embracing the natural forests and all public lands returned by public surveys as timber lands, shall be withdrawn from the survey, sale or disposal under the existing law, and that a commission be appointed by the President to examine and classify the timber lands and determine what portion shall be permanently reserved.

A fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment not more than one year is provided for any vessel owner or agent, or agent of a railroad company, who knowingly receives for transportation any timber product taken from the timber lands of the United States, and in addition to such classification of the vessel in which the timber is transported.

Bogus "Interviews" with Blaine.

The New York *Tribune* says editorially: "Mr. Blaine desires to have it stated, that all the reports of interviews held with him since his arrival in Washington are entirely unauthorized—one in which he is represented as discussing his relations with Mr. Conkling has been extensively published throughout the country, and is from beginning to end an inexcusable forgery. Mr. Blaine asks that his friends will do him the favor to discredit utterly any and all expressions in the form of interviews which may be imputed to him. If he has any occasion to communicate with the public he will do so over his own name."

The Sherman-Davis Affair.

Gen. Sherman, in a little chat about Sen. Vance's card, stated that he had not used Sen. Vance's name in any connection with the Jeff. Davis matter, and that Vance was in no way connected with the case, and that the coupling of his name with it was done by the press; that has unduly magnified the matter and made a mountain of it. He then reiterated the statement made a few days ago that when he got ready he would make a statement through the War department, but not until the newspaper agitation quiets down. The general will leave for the East in a few days.

Workmen Surprised.

Notice was posted in the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddocks, Pa., Monday, ordering a suspension of work in all departments for an indefinite period. The order, which was a complete surprise to the workmen, was caused by a lack of orders and great depression in the nail business. The firm are unable to say how long the works will remain idle. About 1,000 employes are directly affected by the suspension, but in all between 3,000 and 4,000 will suffer. The monthly pay roll amounts to $150,000.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, 1884. }

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$2,181,000
Specie, increase	452,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,678,000
Deposits, decrease	1,088,000
Circulation, decrease	55,000
Reserve, increase	44,070

The banks hold $42,252,000 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 1@2 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 10⅞. Stocks firmer after 11, and showed a further fractional advance near the mid-day selling Lackawanna broke to 90⅝, the lowest point yet touched. The stock was affected by unfavorable reports regarding the coal trade.

Government bonds — 3s, 101⅝; 4½s, 113⅝; 4s, 122½; Pacific 6s, of '95, 126.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 16.	Dec. 9.
4½'s coupons	113⅝	113⅝
4's coupons	122½	123⅜
3's registered	101⅛	101½
Pacific 6's, '95	126	126

TRADE.

The reports from various sections of the United States show that trade has not improved, the condition being about the same as last week. Failures have been frequent. It is expected that after the holidays, from the middle to the last of January, business will begin to show a revival.

THE MARKETS.

won Tuesday of last week No 2 Red wheat was rorth 68½c in this market; on Wednesday it rose to 67⅝c; on Thursday it strengthened to 68c; on Friday it noted 68c; on Saturday it marked 66⅝c, and on Monday the value was 66c, showing a decline for the week of 2½c.

Within the past week the grain markets of the country fluctuated considerably, but at no time was there anything in the condition of the trade to warrant higher values. Thursday's market was the strongest and Monday's the weakest. The outlook for the coming week is not promising for a material improvement in values. It is near the holidays, and the receipts of wheat are likely to be free, as farmers will place their grain upon the market in quantity to meet necessary expenses. Wheat, it would seem, has touched its lowest point, and yet there are those who have but little confidence that the stuff will be worth more money the present week. There are signs of a coming speculative feeling in January, which will give a brighter look to things. Until this, however, dealers will be cautious, and will not take on very heavy loads. The receipts of corn have been light, and, as a result, the market gained about 1c.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a dull market for cash wheat. The feeling was a little stronger on the part of sellers, which had a tendency to cause a slow movement. Prices were about 1c higher on leading grades. No 2 soft Wabash at 78½c, and of No 2 regular at 66½c; No 3 Red, D. & M. wheat, 64½c, 1c up; No 3 soft Red, Wabash, 63½c.

For future delivery sales were less than on the preceding day. Values were higher.

	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu.
Sales to-day	100	80,000	....	....	....
Sales yesterday	69,000	10,000	....	....	....